

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 23

VULCAN, ALBERTA, JANUARY 13 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Wampoles Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great re-constructive tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

\$1.00 LARGE BOTTLE \$1.00

D. C. JONES

DRUG STORE,

VULCAN, ALTA



Liberal Convention Federal Constituency of Bow River

Election of Delegates of
Poll Comprising Townships 17-23 and 17-24
to be held on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1915

at 2.30 p.m.

In C. B. Shimp's Hall

to elect delegates to attend the Convention on
the 28th January 1915, to select a Candidate
to support the Liberal Party in the House of
Commons.

All Liberals in above Townships are Requested to Attend.

Arthur Mitchell
Convenor

Miss Marie Walker, who has been stationed in Lethbridge on the telephones, and was, prior to that in Vulcan, has moved to Blackie, where she will reside.

The annual 'At Home' of the Nanton Masonic Lodge will be held on Tuesday evening, January 26th, having been postponed from the original date, the 19th.

During the past few weeks the Champion Oddfellows Lodge has run so low as to have been deprived of its Charter, and a number of the old members of that Lodge are transferring to the Vulcan Lodge.

A hockey match will be played at Vulcan on Saturday, January 16th between Nanton and Vulcan hockey teams. Be on hand to encourage the local team to victory.

IN 20 MINUTES

\$,500 Was Lost in Aldersyde Fire

Think what that means. Not only the money, but the waste of time, the loss of business, the difficulties of burned account books, are a loss adding

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS
to the actual cash loss

Are You Running The Same Risk?

Get busy. Be wise in your day and generation, and profit by the experience of others by insuring.

FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN

ALBERTA

PREPARE FOR THE WINTER NOW

The COLD WEATHER is with us now. You will require a TANK HEATER. We also have a good supply of STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS

**Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY, LIMITED**

FREE TO YOU

With every dozen postal cards, at \$2 per dozen, we are giving away one of our beautiful Art Calendars with your photo, or one of baby in it.

Either that, or a unique folder mount. Decide which you will have, then visit the

VULCAN STUDIO

Photographs all the way from \$4.50 to \$8.00 per dozen.

W. J. MORTON

Kodak Finishing, Developing and Finishing

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN

I.O.O.F. Notice

Fraternal visit to No. 1 Lodge, Calgary, on Friday January 29th 1915.

Any brethren who are desirous of joining the visit will kindly notify the secretary, H. Mold, as soon as possible, in order that definite transit arrangements may be made.

Womens Institute

The first meeting for the year of the Womens Institute took place on Thursday afternoon in the Masonic Hall, when there was a good attendance. A splendid program was carried out.

After the routine business had been dealt with, Mrs. D. K. Allan read a beautiful poem entitled 'The Elect' which was thoroughly appreciated by her audience.

Following this was a paper from the president, Mrs. Mitchell, entitled 'Social Intercourse and Hospitality.'

Music was one of the features of the program and Mrs. O. L. McPherson rendered a pianoforte solo in a very delightful manner.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to social chat, and a light lunch was served by the executive.

An invitation asking the members to visit Carmangay in February and provide the program, was read.

The Institute have prepared a splendid program for the year's work in front of them. The program for the February meeting, which takes place on the first Thursday afternoon in February is as follows:

Roll Call. Household Hints. Paper, 'Influence of women for Peace' by Mrs. Jas. Allan, followed by a discussion. Demonstration, 'Soups,' by Mrs. D. K. Allan.

As the Institute has still room for a larger membership, all ladies who are desirous of joining are asked to attend the meetings or write to the secretary, Mrs. F. A. Elves, who will be pleased to give them all necessary information.

Hockey Match

The hockey match on Saturday between the Snake Valley and the Vulcan teams was well worth watching. Both teams played a good game, and the visitors were the equals of their opponents in speed and play.

The commencement of the game found Vulcan pressing and the game had not gone very far before Shields registered the first goal for the home team, which was shortly followed by another from McKellar. The score proved invigorating to the visitors and they sailed out bent on scoring. A. Armstrong rewarded the efforts by scoring a splendid goal, and shortly afterwards B. Dann brought the score to the level of the Vulcan effort.

With the play thus even the game drew on to half time, and after the bell rang again, the teams went to it with a little less vigor, noticeable chiefly in the home ranks. Vulcan were the first to break the monotony and they gained a lead on their opponents with a goal from Black, but this shortly afterwards nullified by B. Dann, who scored for the visitors, and brought the score to three all, and shortly afterwards Ross Walker got the visitors in the lead. This put Vulcan on the aggressive, and play for some time was ineffectual, until Shields levelled the score by another goal for Vulcan.

After this there was great excitement as to who should have the deciding goal, and though both teams worked hard nothing farther had happened by the call of time. An arrangement, however, was reached to play until the next goal was scored, and the two teams, honors even, went at it nip and tuck. The winning goal fell to Vulcan, for Lebow coming up the ice put in a shot that decided the matter, although it looked as if the goal keeper ought to have stopped it. The final scores were, Vulcan 5, Snake Valley 4.

Both sides played a good game. For the visitors A. Armstrong, B. Dann and Fearnley played splendidly, while Ross-Walker was easily the equal of his check. The Vulcan team showed a decided improvement on their last home game with Champion. Black played the best game, and if any are to be picked from the remainder for mention Shields and McKellar are the two, but the whole side showed better form and combination. The teams were:

J. Dann	g.	H. Mold
G. Armstrong	p.	M. Lebow
J. Armstrong	c.p.	W. Torgeson
A. Armstrong	r.w.	R. Walker
B. Dann	c.	Shields
A. Fearnley	l.w.	McKellar
Ross Walker	r.	Black

Presentation to Bro. Clark

Bro. E. M. Clark, P.G., D.D. G.M., of the Vulcan I.O.O.F. Lodge, was the recipient of a present from his brother members on Wednesday evening last.

After the Lodge had closed, Bro. R. W. Glover, who made the presentation on behalf of the Lodge, spoke a few words and went on to say how much the Lodge owed its beginning in the town and its present success to the efforts of their D.D.G.M. When the idea of a Lodge was first started, Bro. Clark had been one of the instigators of the movement, and ever since then he had been faithful to the Lodge and its work in the amount of time and consideration that he had given to it.

Bro. Clark, in his reply, said how he thanked the givers of the present and how much he would appreciate not only the gift but the spirit that had actuated the presentation.

The present took the form of a gold watch, suitably engraved, and a gold watch chain, and a bag of the Order.

Good Social

The Mutual Improvement Society launched on their 1915 program on Thursday last, the opening being in the form of a social.

There was a fairly good gathering, about 45 persons being

present. The vice-president, Mr. Trail was in the chair, and following his opening remarks came the Musical Proverbs, a diversion that was enjoyed by all. Miss Douglass gave an interesting reading entitled, 'An early morning Calamity,' and after that came twelve short speeches. Each speech, on a humorous topic, was to last not longer than two minutes, and the manner in which the various orators handled their topics was indicative of the latent oratory in the town.

There was also a novel idea introduced in the way of a guessing competition. Various mottoes, descriptive of well known periodicals, were distributed round the hall, and the gathering set themselves to find out the correct answers. The choir competition was perhaps the best and most laughable incident of the whole evening. The audience was divided into three choirs, A, B, and C, the choirs being led by Mr. H. Mold, Rev. D. K. Allan and Mr. F. A. Elves respectively. The pieces chosen by the choirs were: A, 'John Brown had a little Indian,' B, 'Tipperary,' C, 'Clementine.' The judges were at a loss to decide as to a definite result, so A and B having tied, they had to sing again, and the award eventually went to the A choir, their winning selection being 'A little bear went over the mountains.'

A lunch was then served, and after that there was a competition, the people present each telling a humorous story.

Apple races followed that, and the singing of 'God Save the King' brought to a close the best social evening that the society has yet held.

On Thursday evening, January 14th, there is to be a Mock Trial, which ought to be responsible for large gathering.

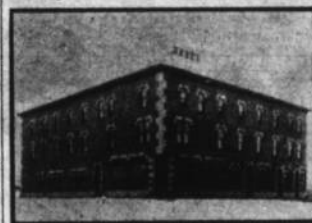
I.O.O.F. Elect Officers

The meeting of the Oddfellows Lodge on Wednesday evening, being the first of the year, was taken up for the most part by the installation of officers for the coming term.

There was a splendid attendance of members and visiting brothers, and the work of installation was put on by Bro. E. M. Clark, P.D., D.D.G.M., Vulcan, Bro. M. Lebow, P.G., Bro. Minett, P.G., Bro. Lukens, P.G., and Bro. A. Brink, P.G.

The new officers are: Bro. F. G. McPherson, N. G.; Bro. Wm. Ritchie, V. G.; Bro. P. H. Irving, treasurer; Bro. H. Mold, recording secretary; Bro. M. F. Earp, secretary; Bro. A. McLeod, R.S.N.G.; Bro. C. M. McDonald, L.S.N.G.; Bro. L. F. Dawson, Warden; Bro. W. O. Torgeson, Conductor; Bro. Ed. McPherson, R.S.V.G.; Bro. D. Doane, L.S.V.G.; Bro. W. L. Seaman, R.S.S.; Bro. F. Rench, L.S.S.; Bro. Wm. Bowie, Chaplain; Bro. W. Clark, Organist; Bro. G. Pettman, I.G.; Bro. G. Green, O.G.

At the Hotel



The following were registered at the Imperial Hotel during the past week:

G. H. Moore, R. J. Simmins, Jno. Jenkins, L. L. Thompson, O. O. Davis, T. A. Martin, J. H. Welsh, R. J. Becker, R. H. Murray, S. Timmins, H. F. McKenzie, of Calgary; A. M. Blackburn, W. Ruthridge, of Edmonton, C. W. Manson, H. H. Reed, V. O. Lloyd, Thos. F. Ward, E. L. Morrison, R. H. Davis, Toronto, J. F. Wilson, Winnipeg, M. Wilkins, Brant, J. F. MacEachern, Blairmore, C. N. Mitton, Brant, W. Thomas, Okotoks.

Skating Carnival

The skating carnival promoted by the Vulcan rink, to take place on Friday evening January 15th, of which full particulars appear in the advertising columns, is going to be a great success if the weather stays just right.

The prizes to be offered are many, and what is more, they are worth winning. Every possible line of competition has been given a place on the programme and the entries ought to be many.

The members of the Vulcan Womens Institute will serve refreshments during the evening, and a good crowd of spectators is looked for.

The Thermometer

The weather during the past week has been still warmer than that of its predecessor, the following being the thermometer readings:

January	5,	1	above zero.
"	6,	5	"
"	7,	12	"
"	8,	20	"
"	9,	19	"
"	10,	12	"
"	11,	26	"

Local and General News

May wheat sold at \$1.37 per bushel on January 5th in Chicago.

Mrs. R. K. B. Knowles was a visitor to Calgary during the latter part of last week.

Mr. J. A. Jones was a visitor to Calgary on Wednesday of last week, returning on Saturday.

Quite a number of people from the Snake Valley, Lake McGregor and Reid Hill districts were in town on Saturday to witness the hockey game between Snake Valley and Vulcan.

Mr. J. Snodgrass went to Calgary on Monday evening last, where he will enter the Holy Cross Hospital for an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. B. Lukens, an old Vulcan man, who is at present at Blackie, was in Vulcan on Wednesday evening last, and attended the Oddfellows Lodge which he was instrumental in forming in town.

Dr. J. T. Ferguson, Superintendent of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was in Vulcan for the Congregational meeting on Monday last, being the guest of Rev. D. K. Allan.

The building of the sidewalk along Atlantic Avenue was proceeded with last week, the mild weather allowing outside work.

At the first meeting of the new Marquis Municipality council Mr. Arthur Bond was appointed Reeve, and Mr. Henry Deltz deputy Reeve. Mr. R. E. House again holds the secretary-treasurership.

In our issue of last week the following local was included in the Ensign news: 'The council have lately laid in a further supply of gas for the fire engines. The water tank is also installed and everything is ready for an outbreak.' This paragraph refers to the Vulcan fire department.

The Womens Institute held a well attended meeting on Thursday last. The attendance could, however, stand improvement, and it is hoped that the ladies of the district will take advantage of the Institute in their midst.

The Board of Trade committee held a meeting on Friday afternoon, when several questions were brought up for consideration. One was the recommendation, to the council, that street lights be placed on Vulcan Street.

The Snake Valley hockey team have a good rink out at Lake McGregor and it is to be hoped that the Vulcan team will be able to make arrangements to go out there and play a return match.

This Year
Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen
 For Christmas.
 A Beautiful and Useful Gift
 Sold at the Best Stores
 L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

COWANS
PERFECTION
COCOA
 Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.
 Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested.
 "Made in Canada."
 Quarter-pound Half-pound and one-pound tins

Study History in the Making
 The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Ontario. The minister of education has decided that the schools of the province shall devote attention during the present year to the causes of hostilities, and reasons why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject shall form part of the history courses in all grades of the school to be given in intelligent studies and by questions not only in the departmental examination, but also in the school promotion examinations.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."
 "Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."
 "So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."
 —Miss AMELIA JACQUILLARD, 8961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."
 —Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1032

The Latest Scouting Story
 One of the most dangerous duties a scout is called upon to perform in war time is that of ascertaining whether some particular position is or is not occupied by the enemy's forces. Every scout has his own methods of working, but the first thing each does is generally to attempt to trap the hidden men into betraying their position.

The other day a British scout, who had been a well known man about town, was told of: to examine a little wood on the right bank of the river. He went forward and tried all the usual artifices, including the somewhat threadbare one of pretending to gallop away in alarm, but in vain. Not a German showed himself. Yet our gallant scout was not satisfied and suddenly a bright thought struck him. He advanced a few paces and, jingling some loose silver in his pocket, roared out:

"Walter! Get me a taxi!"
 "Yesir! Cert'n'y, sir!" came the reply from some twenty or thirty German soldiers. Force of habit had proved too much for bonds of discipline.

Radium in B.C.
 Three samples of radium-bearing ore from British Columbia have been received at the mines department but the quantity of radium in them has not yet been determined. The value of minerals produced in Canada this year will be considerably less than last, because of the scarcity of capital for mining development and also the low prices for silver and other minerals.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

A Lucky Find for the C.P.R.
 A discovery which may mean much to the Province of Ontario has been made at Caledonia Springs, namely that the waters of one of the four springs is strongly radio active. A recent visitor who had hitherto gone for his cure to the Austrian resort at Badgastein was prevented this year by the war and tried the Canadian spring. He was struck by the similarity of the waters which on test was found to be due to the presence of radium. The official analysis was made in 1903 before the ramifications of radium were fully recognized, but Professor Rutman of McGill has been commissioned to make a new complete analysis. The value of a genuine radium spring in Europe is calculated to average from two to three million dollars, owing to the number of invalids who are attracted to such a spring.

What is it that goes up the chimney down, but will not go up the chimney up or down the chimney up.

Mixed Farming

Farmers Are Becoming More Alive to the Possibilities of Raising Stock
 Mixed farming, according to advice received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now more than a fad—it is really spelling more dollars, greater success and certainly in the future and fixing the people into the soil in a way that the single crop will never do. The farmers are now alive to the importance of mixed farming, alike for profit and the benefit of the country generally. Men who came to the country and merely wanted to stay for a year or two, cared only for the abundance of wheat they could grow. They impoverished the land, but made money. Then they cleared out, many of them. Meantime the railway company went up and down the land preaching the gospel of mixed farming. At first it was not listened to. Today mixed farming is becoming a common practice, with capital results to everybody, according to the advice indicated. The extent of mixed farming is having its economic showing in the west in the variety of production for the home market. This market is steadily extending by the introduction of manufactures. These are nascent, for the employment on the one hand, while on the other the mixed farming gives to the industrial population the supplies which otherwise would have to be found elsewhere. There is thus an equipoise set up between the two which is mutually beneficial. Most of the cities and towns in the west have their own manufactures, while outside these towns and cities one can find the mixed farm raising stock and vegetables for the industrial workers.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Bagpipes Cheered Highlanders
 A very interesting account of recent fighting near La Bassee has been furnished by a French officer accompanying the Allied forces.

"At all costs it was necessary to create a diversion in order to give our gunners a chance of crossing the zone of fire," he said.

"The general commanding the British forces claimed for his troops the honor of leading the attack. Then we saw the Scotch advance from our left wing. Without a moment's hesitation they plunged into the hall of shell. Without suffering great losses, they approached nearer and nearer to the great guns. They stopped an instant to fix bayonets, and then they charged to the sound of their beloved bagpipes.

"They charged like Sir Walter Scott's heroes, with their glengarrys and dancery skirts. Neither ditches nor barbed wire stopped these wonderful warriors. Their dash carried them right up to the guns, striking down the frightened artillerymen.

"It was the work of seconds only to remove the breech blocks and thus put the huge field pieces out of action.

"The whole affair lasted only ten minutes."

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment For Protruding Piles With Splendid Results

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proven in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N.S., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

Regulations Greatly Tightened
 German spies or goods made in Germany have little chance of getting into Canada on account of the particular stringency of the regulations of the customs and immigration departments. They have been greatly tightened since the war began.

People crossing the border to Canada, or arriving at Canadian ports are now subjected to much more questioning than heretofore. It is necessary to establish in minute detail identity and citizenship, to give particulars as to parentage, nationality, purpose of entering Canada, proposed length and object of visit as well as an account of movements in the past ten years.

"Men are always late. I have waited here since 6 o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now 7:40." "At what hour were you to meet him?" asked the woman who had joined her. "At 5 o'clock."—Buffalo Courier.

"Why are banquets so much in favor among public men?"
 "They give a person two chances. If you don't like the talk you can eat, and if you don't like the food you can listen."—Washington Star.

Sore Eyes
 Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Itching, No Burning. Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy. Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

BREAD OF TULIP BULBS

Acorns, Chestnuts, Peas and Beans Have Also Been Used for Flour

Soon after the pressure of the war began to be felt in continental Europe, it was reported that the people of Holland were using tulips for bread—that is, that they were grinding the bulbs into flour and baking loaves of this. Bread has been baked of many things that grow besides tulip bulbs. The use of potato flour is well known in Europe, and it forms a part of the soldiers' war bread of Germany and Austria, not only because it is nutritious and well flavored, but because when combined with wheat flour it lends a sort of permanency to the bread which keeps it from growing stale as soon as it otherwise would. With the remarkable development of the banana growing industry and the increase in the consumption of this fruit throughout a large part of the world has come the proposal that the fruit when dried can be ground into flour, of which excellent bread may be made. Experiments on a somewhat more extensive scale than laboratory operations have been carried out and it has been reported that these have been successful.

It has been assumed by investigators of the subject that perhaps the earliest form of bread was prepared from beech nuts and acorns, and baked cakes of crushed acorns or acorn meal have been eaten from immemorial times by the American Indians, and are still eaten by some of the remaining tribes on the Pacific coast. In the ethnological exhibit in the National Museum figures of Indians at work making acorn bread may be seen. It is not the raw acorn that is used. Everybody who has bitten into a fresh acorn knows that the meat is somewhat bitter, and that, containing a high percentage of tannin, it is decidedly astringent. The flour of acorns is unfit to be eaten until it has been long soaked in boiling water, but after the tannin has been extracted the meat or the meal is sweet, palatable and nourishing.

The practice of baking bread or cakes from pounded or ground grains of all kinds is older than written history. The earliest Egyptians baked cakes of durra, or sorghum, and these cakes have been found in the oldest tombs. In the courtyard of every house in Chaldea was an oven for baking bread of beaten grain, and evidences of grain pounding and cake baking have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings that date back into the Stone Age. In Southern Europe chestnut bread made of the flour of finely ground chestnut meats has long been used, and to some extent still is eaten in Italy and Spain. The flour of peas, beans and other leguminous seeds, also baked into cakes and in South America the meal of the tapioca plant is employed for making bread.

Buckwheat is a non-cereal flour, yet its virtues are known and respected by every man, woman and child in Canada. Everybody has a grateful word to say for the happy cakes made from buckwheat flour. There are many species of millet, and flour for bread and cake making is obtained from all of them, and is largely consumed in Southern Europe and in Asia. Rye bread and corn bread, or "maize" bread, as it is better known in nearly all other parts of the world outside of Canada, have done much for the sustenance and support of the human race. Oat cakes and barley bread have contributed liberally of themselves to making life worth living. Bread fruit, or the fruit of the tree known by botanists as *Artocarpus* is an important and valuable article of food among the people of the tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. Baked, its taste is described as very much like that of white potatoes and milk. It is globular and of about the size of a cantaloupe. It is used as a vegetable and eaten with meat and gravy, or combined with milk, sugar and butter, is made into an excellent pudding. Often the fruit is dried and then reduced to flour, of which bread and puddings are made. It is called bread fruit, not alone because its flavor is suggestive of well baked wheat bread, but because its flavor is such that one never tires of it, and because it is the islanders' staff of life, bearing the same relation to them that bread does to a large portion of the human family.—Montreal Star.

French Thank Canadians

Establishment of Hospital for the Soldiers is Deeply Appreciated

Hon. George Perley gave some interesting particulars regarding the French hospital which has been established through the liberality of the Canadian government, who for some time back have donated hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose. The idea of the Canadian government, at first was to have a hospital in Paris for general use, to be maintained by Canada. The French government, however, represented that it would not be convenient to have a hospital in Paris. Accordingly Canada decided to vote twenty thousand pounds for its establishment wherever suitable for the French authorities. The hospital is now established at Dinard, and is in full working order, under the direction of Dr. Ducworth Barker, receiving the wounded of all branches of the allies daily. Philip Roy, Canadian representative to France, and M. Delcasse, foreign minister, has asked Colonial Secretary Harcourt once again to express the thanks of the French government to the Dominion of Canada for their liberality.

A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.
 "I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson," said the clerk, over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."

It was a wet, miserable night, and the car was crowded. Suddenly a coin was heard to drop. An old man stooped and picked it up.
 "Has anyone lost a sovereign?" he inquired, anxiously.
 Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted: "I have."
 "Well, I have found a penny towards it," said the old man.



Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.
SPHON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
 Of any druggist.
SPHON MEDICAL CO.,
 Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof Over the Children's heads by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
 OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

FARMERS
 Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by
THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
 THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.
 ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.



Warm the Cold Corners

"I DECLARE," said Mrs. Cornfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable."

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
 Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec Halifax
 Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver Toronto Ottawa



Over Delicate

It was in a small Southwestern town that the town council, who are evidently becoming unduly delicate, caused this notice to appear in the local newspaper when a tax on dogs was imposed:
 "Tax on each dog—male, one dollar; vice versa, three dollars."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"
 "Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle afternoons."

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"
 "My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."
 "And did you post it?"
 "No, she forgot to give it to me."

"Father," said little Willie Watkins, after a careful perusal of the morning paper, "what is water for in stocks?"

"It is used to float the company when times are prosperous, my son," said Mr. Watkins, "and to help it liquidate when times are bad."

English farm hand (excitedly entering village inn)—What do you think, 'Enry? The bones of a prehistoric man 'ave been discovered on Jim White's farm.
 Innkeeper—You don't say! Well I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear 'isselt at the crown's inquest.—Journal of Commerce.

I understand you went through an operation Mae?
 Well—I had my alimony cut off—it that's what you mean.

Good Little Girl

Lucile was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."
 "Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.
 "Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucile. "I smiled at her and said, 'I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I expected to have.'"

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Barbarous Drunkenness

The drunkenness of the Germans has clunked them in the eyes of the world as much as their barbarity. They are coarse and corrupt. Trenches occupied by them have been found by our men half full of empty bottles.
 The Germans get no proper food, and in the trenches thousands have been living on French wine and raw beetroot for days together—a queer dietary, and bad for digestion.

Medical men declare that one reason for German barbarities is to be found in the fact that upon entering a village or town these soldiers make immediately for the cellars where wine or spirits is likely to be stored, and guzzle away until practically mad with the drink.

STRONGEST LINIMENT IN 100 YEARS BEST FOR EITHER MAN OR BEAST

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.
 Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that

will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years, it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggs, of Stella P.O., Ont., who says:
 "Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for enache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly. The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c; at all dealers, or The Cataract House Co., Kingston, Canada."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT DEALS WITH CAUSES THAT LED TO WAR

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON INTRIGUES OF ENEMY

Publication of Yellow Book throws some new Light on the Artful Diplomacy of Germany which has Resulted in the War of the Nations

The French ministry of foreign affairs has made public a Yellow Book bearing on the cause of the present war. The French volume is much more complete than the publications of the nature given out up to the present time by other governments. The French report has 216 pages and comprises no fewer than 160 documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia (July 23, 1914), and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (Aug. 1, 1914), and on France (Aug. 3, 1914). It is brought to a close by the reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers, that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately.

The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided in chapters in order to distinguish the preliminaries from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "Preface" (1913) and is devoted to the remoter regions and the causes of the present conflict. An extract of the Yellow Book given out officially in Paris, reads as follows: "It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and extensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose the German superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years service in the army this measure of defence was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation' which should not be tolerated."

"April of 1913 a secret and official German report defined 'the objective and the means of national policy' as follows:

"Convince the people of the necessity of an offensive war against France; prepare uprisings in Russia and in North America; provide for, in case of hostilities, the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland."

"These are the ideas extolled in this report. Such is the programme that shortly after the Germans endeavored to put in operation. We declare that Emperor William, who up to that time had posed as a champion of peace, admitted in the course of a conversation with the king of the Belgians that he had finally come to share the ideas of his military advisors. He had placed himself among the partisans of a war which he thought would not be long delayed and the overpowering success of which seemed to him certain. Public opinion in its turn permitted itself to be won by the passions of the military party, and came to consider the affair of Agadir as a defeat for Germany. It regarded the existence of a strong France as a danger to Germany, and the breaking out of a European war was the only remedy for all difficulties and all uncertainties."

"These bellicose dispositions constituted a permanent danger for the peace of Europe."

"From a perusal of the 'six other chapters of the Yellow Book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, it is to be deduced and supported by evidence the impressions that the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasions as this commission endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent or insure the failure of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (July 24), which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered for the prosecution of the assassins of the Austrian Archduke every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government of Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime at Sarajevo, but furthermore to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Serbian territory. "Vienna gave Serbia only two days

to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. Von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note (which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council), Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally. The German Ambassador came to the Quay D'Orsay (French foreign office in Paris), and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He suggested that the conflict should remain localized, and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in incalculable results. This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Serbia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Serbia."

Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the Triple Entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and if possible to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed Serbia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war and she endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension and declared insufficient the Serbian answer, which was given to her in good time and which admitted and accepted her principal demands. Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Serbian capital (July 26) and diplomatic relations with Serbia were severed."

"With this development the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the Triple Entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime M. Von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, came to the Quay D'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense, but refused to exert German influence at Vienna. England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and proposed in the place of this common action the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement. The conflict seemed consequently at this time to be progressing toward a settlement when for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes held by all the Entente powers in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Serbia (July 28) and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers (July 29)."

The report then goes on to show how England tried to avoid a crisis, through mediation of the Austro-Serb difficulty by the four powers not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal, but Germany refused. The powers of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, started a new project for four-sided mediation, in which Russia joined at the demand of France. Germany, however, evaded this.

The French report shows how the Triple Entente in many other instances, endeavored to avoid the conflict, Germany balked every effort. In conclusion the French report says: "France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successive violations of the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

How the Indian Soldier Fights

Caught Between Trenches, Passed Luxurious Night in Opposite Trenches

The Indian at the front is the subject of a bulletin made public by the Official Press Bureau. How the Gurkhas live and act in the trenches is related, and the conclusion is reached that the experience so far has been rather tame to the men from the great Indian empire.

"Nothing sensational has happened in the Indian lines," says the bulletin. "There has been trenching, counter-trenching and a good deal of hand to hand fighting, but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine."

"The Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet."

"Despite the cold weather the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from India. While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely they have not complained."

"The officers of the Indians are extraordinarily well informed regarding the war. The operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down over the trenches many leaflets bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheikh-ul-Islam had proclaimed a holy war. All the leaflets fell into the hands of white soldiers who were puzzled by them."

"Two Indians were creeping toward

Were Taken By Surprise

Tommyes Out of Bounds Rounded up Feasting Germans

(Related by a corporal of the West Riding Regiment, now in hospital at Glasgow). "I got my wound in a fight that you will never hear of in official despatches, because it was a little affair of our own, and most likely we'll be hauled over the coals for it. It was what you might call a night attack. We had some leisure in our position along the Aisne, and there was a little village near our lines where we used to go for a bit of a lark."

One night coming back there were about ten of us—we were surprised to find light in a deserted farmhouse, and were still more surprised to find sounds of revelry coming out through the window."

We peeped in and there were Germans all over the shop, drinking and eating and smoking, and generally trying to look as if they were having a jolly old time."

"It was a dare-devil of an Irishman who suggested that we ought to give the Germans a little surprise, and we were all with him. Doing our best to look fierce and create an impression that we had at least a brigade behind us, we flung open the door without any ceremony. Our first rush was for the passage where most of the Germans had stacked their rifles, and from there we were able to cover the largest party in any one room."

They were so taken aback that they made very little resistance. The only chap who showed any fight at all was a little fellow, who had good reason to fear us, for he had escaped the day before after being arrested as a spy. He whipped out a revolver and some of his chums drew swords, but we fired into them and they threw up their hands, after the little one had sent a revolver bullet through my arm."

We fastened them up securely, collected all the amuses and grub they had not touched, and marched them off to camp. There was a nice howl when we got back, for the sound of firing so close by had alarmed the whole camp, and we were called to account for our behaviour."

I think they were inclined to let us down lightly because of the prisoners, particularly the spy chap, but we had no business to be out of bounds that night, and we'll probably have some mark of official displeasure chalked up against us."

Even if we do, I won't worry, because we had value for our money, though I don't say if I were in the same position and had time to think it over, I should be inclined to commit the same offence against discipline."

Those Diplomatic German Agents

The Case Against German Diplomacy Would Show That Teutons Were Badly Served

Whether the action of the Kaiser in dismissing "diplomatic agents" from office warrants the Hague interpretation that it is a rebuke for German diplomacy cannot be said with any certainty until the exact scope of his order becomes known.

There is, however, a good deal of evidence that eminent Germans are beginning to realize that their country has been very badly served by its diplomacy. There was some plain talk along these lines when it became known in Berlin that overtures for an independent peace had been made first to France and then to Russia, only to meet rebuff from both directions. This order relative to diplomatic agents has given rise to more talk of the same sort at Berlin. There will be still more, and it will be a great deal plainer, when it becomes possible for intelligent Germans to speak their minds concerning the negotiations that preceded the war.

If ever a nation has been badly served by its international policies and controlling its diplomatic agencies Germany is that nation. The culmination of their bungling was the "scrap of paper" incident that brought Great Britain into the war. Germans know that Bismarck would never have permitted the nation to be plunged into war against a formidable combination of allies, and when the opportunity comes they will demand a reckoning with a diplomacy unable to measure up to the Bismarck traditions.

In the meantime, let us hope the Kaiser's order will not put a damper upon the activities of any of the enthusiastic persons now engaged in an endeavor to convert Americans to the cause of "peace." They are furnishing the only amusement we get out of this world tragedy.—New York Herald.

The Sikhs are a religious sect, not a race. No man is born a Sikh; he becomes one by the ceremony known as the "pahul," or baptism of the sword, which is delayed until the candidate has reached years of discretion. After this ceremony every Sikh adds "Singh" to his original name. Sikhism, when founded in the fifteenth century, was a blending of the best features of the Hindu and Mohammedan faiths. It was a monotheistic sect and a peaceful one; but Mohammedan persecution transformed the Sikhs into a military and a commonwealth. As beliefs a fighting creed, Sikhism is one of considerable austerity; the greater part of its adherents are bound to abstain from tobacco and wine, though only very orthodox Sikhs observe the latter prohibition.

Manitoba's New Territory Under authority of an order in council recently passed that portion of the old Dawson Trail extending from the east boundary of lot 94, parish of Lorette, to the east boundary of township 8 range 8 east of the principal meridian, has been transferred from the control of the Dominion to the Manitoba government.

Austrian Adjutant—Our equipment is no good. General—So much the better! When the Russians get it they can't use it.

The Loyalty of India is Shown

Some of the Reasons Why India Fights For the Empire

Major-General Sir Pertab Singh, the Indian potentate, who is now in France at the head of his native troops, may be said to embody the gallantry and loyalty of the people of India to the British empire. He hopes not to live to see India again, but to die with sword in hand on a European battlefield. This is what he said in a letter to Sir James Dunlop Smith, who was secretary to Lord Minto when the latter was Viceroy of India, and who conducted the durbar of King George and Queen Mary through the Indian empire. To Mr. Coningsby Dawson, an Anglo-American newspaperman, he told two or three interesting stories in answer to the question, "Why is India fighting the Germans?" And one of them showed what sort of man is Sir Pertab Singh. Some years ago a young English lieutenant had died of cholera in his palace. He was the son of a friend of the Prince's, and as the body was about to be placed on the gun carriage Sir Pertab went forward to lift it.

He was checked by a couple of British officers, who reminded him that if he were to touch the dead he would, by his religion, lose his caste, and perhaps, despite his wealth, never be able to marry. Ignoring their protest, he insisted upon raising the body and placing it on the gun carriage. The crowd gasped in horror and amazement, and the next morning when Sir Pertab entered his hall of justice he found 500 Brahmins waiting to reduce him to the rank of an outcast. Sir Pertab laughed at them. "I belong," he said, "to a higher caste than any of you have ever dreamed of, and you can take it from me—you're welcome to all the rest. I belong to the same caste as the dead son of my friend—the caste of a soldier." Then he turned away, and it is not related that the Brahmins proceeded with their work of depriving him of his caste. Sir Pertab is one of the few princes who have been permitted to place themselves at the head of their troops, but he is only one of many who, when the war came, placed all his possessions at the disposal of his emperor.

According to another story told by Sir James Smith no small share of the miracle of loyalty that has been wrought in India is due to an incident in which King George was the chief actor in Calcutta at the time of the Durbar. A great pageant had been arranged for the emperor and empress, and after it passed the huge multitudes of people remained looking up at the royal stand where the emperor and empress were stationed, closely guarded. The people seemed to expect something that had not occurred, and King George instantly realized what it was. Forbidding this escort to follow, he entered the royal carriage, accompanied by Queen Mary, and drove slowly through the great sea of people. They made way for the carriage, and then the ranks closed again. It took an hour and a half for the carriage to pass through and for all that time the emperor drove through ranks of praying and kneeling people.

He had appreciated the fact that a demonstration of his implicit trust in his Indian subjects was what they demanded, and that action touched the hearts of India. Sir James Smith says that far into the night the great crowds passed the spot where the king had stood, and each man knelt and sprinkled over his head some of the dust that the imperial feet had touched. News of the impressive incident travelled all through India, and the thought that the king imposed on his people the same duty and anxiety of those who were supposed to know them so much better, is bearing fruit today. Sir James Smith said that while the Indian people have no great love for England as England they have love for individual Englishmen and, above all for the ideal free institutions and the dealing which Great Britain represents.

Antwerp's Famous Museum

House Founded by French Printer, Whose Work Was Much Prized

The famous Plantin Museum in Antwerp was unique in its way. There was nothing like it in all Europe. It consisted of a multitude of rooms—each of which contained objects of art as beautiful.

The Museum derived its name from Plantin, a famous printer and bookbinder. It was in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Antwerp was at the height of its glory, and perhaps the proudest and most important commercial city in Europe, that this Frenchman established himself in the city as a producer of books of the best quality and workmanship—the most celebrated of them being the Polyglot Bible of Philip II. It was in eight folio volumes, and it is said that forty workmen were employed for nearly five years in its production.

So famous did Plantin become as a bookbinder and worker in leather that he was commissioned by Philip II's secretary to make a casket to contain some jewellery which the secretary wished to send to his sovereign. Plantin made a beautiful leather box—a perfect work of art—and not caring to trust a workman with it, he set out himself carrying the precious burden. It was night, and as the street was very dark, Plantin got a servant to carry a lantern for him. On his way to the secretary's home he was set upon by a number of drunken revellers. The servant dropped the lantern and ran away in fear. One of the revellers struck Plantin with a sword and rendered him unconscious. When he came to his senses he managed to crawl home, and for several days lay at the point of death.

As he died, in 1589, he left by his will the Antwerp establishment to his son-in-law, Jean Moretus, who had married his second daughter. The house remained a family possession until 1875, when it was purchased by the town for 1,200,000 francs, and soon afterwards opened as a public museum.

Walter—What will it be, sir? Sauerkraut or pate de foie gras? Guest—Ham and eggs. I'm neutral.

THE MILITARY POWER AND VAST RESOURCES OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE

HAS MADE WONDERFUL STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS

Allies must Depend on Russia in Large Measure, to Deliver the Weighty Attack that will Result in the Final Crushing of the Power of Germany

Upon the staying power and fighting efficiency of Russia must depend in a large measure the final outcome of the present war. If Germany is to be as thoroughly defeated as the future peace of the world requires, she will have to be beaten on land as well as at sea. To give her the coup de grace—supposing, of course, she does not submit to the desired terms before that is actually delivered—the land war must be carried well within her borders. France and Great Britain can doubtless assist materially in the operations on German soil which, whatever may happen in the meanwhile, will, we all hope and believe, sooner or later take place; but to Russia we must look for the weighty attack which will make them conclusive. Hence the strength of Russia, and the extent to which she seems likely to be able to use it, are questions of great moment. Of her latent might there is no doubt. Her nearly nine million square miles of territory contain almost inexhaustible natural resources. Her population of say, 170,000,000, increasing annually at a rate of at least 3,000,000, is an enormous reservoir of potential soldiers. Exclusive of her soldier caste of Cossacks, born to the saddle and the sword, which furnishes her with a unique body of about 200,000 cavalrymen, she has upwards of one million young men coming every year to military age. In the matter of food supplies and of raw material for the necessities of life and warfare she is more self-contained than any other great power.

By agriculture and grazing Russia not only feeds her own vast population but produces quantities of grain and butter for export. Her seas and rivers are plentifully stocked with edible fish largely in excess of home requirements and she has abundance of fuel—timber forests covering nearly 1,000,000,000 acres, considerable beds of coal and exceptionally rich oilfields. Her mineral wealth is far beyond her own needs, including iron—much of it in close proximity to coal—copper, lead, platinum, and gold. Great tracts of the country enjoy a climate at least as good as Canada, while not a little of it is comparable to Southern Europe in fertility and weather conditions. It is the greatest of mistakes to regard Russia as a bleak, barren, icebound land. Only a comparatively small part of the czar's wide domains can justly be so described. That the people as a whole have lagged behind the most progressive nations of Europe in the development of their almost inexhaustible resources is true, but they are both economically and from the military point of view much better prepared than is often thought for the strain of a great war. Of recent years Russia has made tremendous forward strides. Her financial and industrial advance was beginning to be very marked even before the Japanese

war, but since then it has been marvelous. With the lessons of that war before them, and with the national energy stimulated by the adoption of a parliamentary constitution and a larger measure of local self-government, the Russians have rapidly increased their output of goods of all kinds, raised the standard of their industries, and above all, completely re-organized their army. Without losing the Slav idealism which underlies their superficial barbarism in the past, they seem as a people to have awakened to the need of organized effort for the attainment of a due measure of material efficiency. The imperial government, the local authorities, and private enterprise have been working hard to open up and husband the potential wealth of the empire, and with remarkable results.

Last year's budget was the fourth without a deficit, although immense sums have been spent upon the army, the navy, education, the instruction of peasants in husbandry, railways and other public works and improvements. In five years the growth of revenue (irrespective of new taxation, which amounts to only about \$35,000,000 for the period) has totted no less than \$365,000,000. This is proof positive of prosperity. With better methods of cultivation learnt largely from local government instructors, the peasants are getting far more out of their holdings. In technical quality, as well as in actual quantity, Russian manufacturers have shown notable progress. Since 1900 the number of workmen employed in mills and factories has increased by about three-quarters of a million, and the output by about 40 per cent. This growth has been particularly noticeable in the iron and steel industries, which are so important for war purposes. The fighting forces of Russia have at any rate the assurance of having behind them a financially sound nation, fully capable of providing for its needs during a long and arduous campaign. In the army progress has been even more pronounced than in the country at large. Mobilization arrangements, conditions of service, equipment, methods of training, and above all, the system of selecting and educating officers, have all been thoroughly revised since the Japanese war, and in the light of that great struggle. By a scheme of pensions for the widows and dependents of all who fall on active service, the reservists of all classes have been freed from the fears which led so very many during that war to evade the call to the colors altogether, or to be spiritless and discontented when embodied. Special attention has been paid to aviation and new rifles and guns have been in use since 1910. Army and nation feel confident in a new strength and there is every reason to believe that they can and will endure to the end.—Melbourne Argus.

Brave Aviator Defies Death

Searched Out Position of Hidden German Battery and Directed the Shell Fire

"I had been in Solissons," writes a correspondent from the front, "when the allies and the Germans were battling for possession of the city. It is now held by the French, but the Germans have mounted their artillery on the ridge to the northward of the city, and for eight days now they have maintained their positions. They alternately shell the French positions and the city itself."

It was my privilege to witness a duel in the air between a French aviator in a biplane and German artillery posted on the ridge commanding the city. A more inspiring situation has rarely been seen by mortal eyes. The aeroplane carried an officer to locate the position of the German guns, which it was desired to silence. I was able to follow his every movement through a pair of powerful field glasses.

"As I watched the air craft swing and turn through the small clouds, I saw the aviator was literally playing hide and seek with death. The shells were bursting near him, but he was always on the alert. The biplane would suddenly surge almost directly upward, then describe a giant spiral, then far down, but would always turn in the nick of time to spoil the range of the German artillerymen, who were serving their guns with remarkable precision."

The shells were constantly bursting all about the plane and it was only by the exercise of all his skill that the pilot was able to keep his machine unscathed. He was far across the German lines and discovered that the German artillery was posted in a rock quarry in what was practically an impenetrable position, with the guns masked and mounted so they commanded the entire British-French positions. The camp was provisioned for a long siege, and because of the nature of the ground, both in front and behind it, can only be taken by a tremendous sacrifice.

However, the aviator, after reporting to the commanding officer, went up again and passed through the same ordeal. This time, however, he was giving the range to the French artillerymen, who had brought up their powerful three inch guns and posted them advantageously. The Germans were literally shelled with explosive shells and shrapnel, until they were finally compelled to slacken their fire, although they did not abandon their position."

"Yes," said the world traveler, "the Chinese make it an invariable rule to settle all their debts on New Year's day."

"So I understand," said the American host, "but then the Chinese don't have a Christmas the week before."

Three Years of Hard Fighting

High French Military Authority Expresses His Opinion on Matter

The Daily Mail states that a high French military authority has given private expression to the following views as to the probable duration of the war.

His estimate is based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

He divided the war into six periods—two past, one present, and three to come.

The first period was the advance through Belgium into France.

The second period was the battle of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne.

The third period is that of the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle of Calais.

The fourth period will be a German retreat and a battle on the Meuse.

The fifth period will be a further retreat and a battle on the Rhine.

The sixth period will be the march to Berlin.

He assigns a period of five months to the battle of the Meuse—the end of April, or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine should last nearly twice as long—that is to say until February, 1916.

The final march to Berlin and negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end with the final withdrawal of the Allies' armies of occupation in 1917.

This estimate gives a total period of rather less than three years to the war. It is presumed by the same high military authority that the Russian advance will occupy a similar period and that only the steady combined pressure of the Allies can bring matters to a conclusion within the period suggested. He assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily and that there will be no sudden collapse of either front.

French Officer Tells of Dodging Shells Dodging shells is described by a young infantry lieutenant, wounded near Verdun and now convalescent in Paris, as follows:

"The German shells fall almost perpendicularly on the ground, digging a big hole, sometimes a yard in depth. It then bursts forth sideways, and almost at right angles to the ground. You can escape by flinging yourself on the ground. The fragments of shell rise in an arch above you and if they strike you at all, only hit you on the return as they fall back. The chief mortally caused by them is among horses, which cannot be made to lie down."

The French melkite shell, on the other hand, merely grazes the soil, scoring a sort of shallow furrow in it. It then bursts in numerous fragments, which move down everything for 100 yards in front of it.

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ELVES BROTHERS



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after obtaining homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64885

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th January 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, a trip per week over proposed Vulcan Rural Route No. 2 from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Vulcan and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 4th December, 1914.
D. A. BRUCE,
Post Office Inspector.

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars
apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER

Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich
Farming and Ranching
District.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign
countries \$2.00. Exchange must
be added to cheques.

THE WAR AND HATE

FROM time to time the outside world is in receipt of intelligence regarding the overwhelming hate with which the Germans regard England, and one is given to wonder whether this will be the worst legacy that the war will leave behind it.

Hate is a terrible thing thing between individuals, but between nations it is on the level of a silent war. It interrupts and prevents all dealing of a nature to promote welfare, and inflicts its stain on generations of men.

The problem before the Empire is to give the question of that hated more attention than has been usual. It will have to be combatted against in some way or another. It is not generally our way to hate our opponents, we can usually manage to forget the spite after the fight, and allow our recent opponents to settle down and follow their own lives, as is instanced in the South African Union to-day.

But as to whether we shall all have the strength to regard Germany in the same light is another matter. So many things have been said and done since war started that we are in danger of having our true vision perverted. Let us, however, do our utmost to cling to the true light of circumstances, and above all things, regard our present enemy fairly so that there shall be no residue of hate to trail through the years to follow the war.

CONSCRIPTION AGAIN

ENGLAND is again enjoying another spell of the conscription fever, staged by the opposition papers to a great extent, and it will be interesting to note what arguments they can put forth that will be new, in order to support this contention.

The idea of conscription in England has long been a point of contention and has almost reached the eminence of a party question. Its popularity, however, among the general run of the public, can hardly be said to be as great as its vigor.

The truth of the matter is that the country does not want conscription and the country will see to it that the idea does not gain ascendancy over the present system. At the outbreak of the war it was a lament in some quarters that Great Britain was behind her continental opponents in the matter of putting troops into the field. This was undoubtedly so, but the manner in which recruiting has gone on since the outbreak of the war, an average of something like 83,000 enlisting weekly, has proved that the country is willing to make the sacrifice when the time comes rather than waste its economic strength in barracks during peace time.

THE AIMS OF THE INSTITUTE

IF a recent issue we published an article on the aims and ideals of the Women's Institute in Alberta, but the article could not be made to contain all that could be said about the subject.

The institute is undoubtedly the finest in the province, giving opportunity, as it does, to the ladies of the districts to get into closer touch and discuss among themselves many of the important subjects of their side of life. By this social element being introduced much good is done, and in Vulcan, at least, it is rather to be deplored that the advantages offered by the institute are not more appreciated.

Apart from the social side, there is also the question of doing good for the ladies of the district who visit town frequently. In Carmanagay and in many other towns the Institutes have erected rest rooms for ladies coming in from the country, and the benefit derived from these is very great indeed.

That is only one instance of where the Institute help their members in a substantial manner. Membership is, of course, necessary before any great amount of work can be undertaken, but we hope to see the influence of the Vulcan Women's Institute grow considerably during the year, for the cause is worthy of all the support that the ladies of the district can give to it.

THE CHURCH TO-DAY

THE war has been progressing now for a few days over five months, and the figures of casualties and expenses given in another column give us the outline of an affair that is beyond our power to truly grasp. We shall never be able to grasp the full meaning of it as a matter of fact; that will be left for future generations to grapple with and the black trail of 1914-15 will be dragged through generations to come.

But if we are not able to fully realize what it all means, we shall be sensible to the significance of it, what it all means to the world and to civilization and Christianity.

Many writers have been eager to point out that the war, horrible in its senselessness, indicates the utter uselessness of Christianity. As to how they arrive at this conclusion is on the surface, but the subject requires more careful consideration than that if we are to get at the real truth.

Amid all the present upheaval there stands Christianity, but let us hope, not with folded arms, as we are so often told. This is the time for the Church to vindicate herself and to show that she is sterner stuff than dreams are made of. She is to-day the one organization which is capable of dealing with the minds of the people at present. It is her supreme and significant duty to the world to lead the people, she has the power to show the way to the building of humanity on a firmer foundation than was ever known, for the war has placed in her hands the great appeal for Christianity as against the jealousies of peoples.

Her supreme duty is to the people and with the help of those whom she is aiding, there is no question as to the result.

The Cost of War

With the close of the year 1914, statisticians counted what the war, now five months old, had cost the nations who are involved.

The gross returns are six million men, killed, wounded and captured, and a financial outlay of seven billion dollars. These figures, divided among the nations are as follows:

Great Britain: 800,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. Men, 15,000 killed, 60,000 wounded and 25,000 missing.

France: Total casualties, 1,100,000 men, of whom 180,000 have been killed.

Russia: Total casualties, 1,800,000 of whom 250,000 have been killed.

Belgium: 30,000 killed, 58,000 wounded.

Serbia: Total casualties 170,000, while Austria claims to have captured 80,000.

Germany: 250,000 killed, 850,000 wounded and 400,000 missing. Austria: Total casualties 1,500,000, of whom 160,000 have been killed.

The financial expense is distributed in the following order:

Great Britain, \$225,000,000 a month, up to the end of the year 1914, \$1,225,000,000; France, \$300,000,000 a month, total, \$1,500,000,000; Russia: \$350,000,000 a month, total, \$1,750,000,000; Germany, \$300,000,000 a month, a total, \$1,500,000,000, at home, while she has also been largely paying the expenses of Turkey, her ally; Austria, estimated total, \$1,000,000,000.

Above all this expenditure there is also the loss to the commerce of the nations which must amount to a huge sum, and this will have its effect on the staying powers of the combatants.

Likely Flour Rise

The high grain prices that have prevailed during the past few days have had their effect in the various flour mills. On Thursday morning last the grocery houses in Calgary were notified by the Robin Hood Mills, Limited, that an advance of 40c. per barrel had been placed on all brands of flour made by this company. This announcement, however, was shortly afterwards revoked, and the houses were told that prices would remain as usual.

Following on this the Ogilvie Mills made an announcement that their flour would advance 15c. per sack, or 30c. per barrel, and it is concluded that unless wheat takes a drop the price of all foodstuffs are in for an advance.

Farmers who saved their straw during the past two years have good reason to congratulate themselves for they have now a valuable asset. Straw will be worth lots of money before the winter is over.

ESTRAY—Strayed from S. 1/4 Section 20-16-24, Dorset place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears tipped with frost, nose also frozen, no brand, reward offered: R. Sealock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. Qr. 34-16-25, one brown mare, 3 years old, should have suckling colt with her, branded on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of these animals. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d914

ESTRAY—From Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse, 5 years, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery of same, or on returning, reward of \$5. George Hoadley, Okotoks. 74.

NOTICE

VILLAGE OF VULCAN
Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, born about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead.
FRANK J. KAISER,
Poundkeeper.
Dec 23/14.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for \$1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another stud equally as good, full blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d914

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at \$1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d214

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R 106. d9014

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows, ready for breeding. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. j614

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; P. A. Elver, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F. & A.M.
G.R.A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. FERGUSON, NOBLE GRAND,
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars see F. Anderson at Savoy Hotel, Champion, Alta. Dec 16/14.

...NOTICE...

The annual meeting of the Ratepayers of the Ferrodale School District will be held at Ferrodale School, on Friday, January 15 1915, to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. J. FLOOD,
Sec.-Treas.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and breaks the throat and lungs. 11 25 25 cents.

Mr. Wm. Bowie left hurriedly for Manitoba on Saturday last, having received a call to the effect that his father was seriously ill.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Bigs., Vulcan

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK

G. M. CARSON, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder. E

Royal Gate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN
VULCAN
Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whicher
Vulcan, Alberta

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.03
" No. 2	1.00
" No. 3	.96
" No. 4	.91
" No. 5	.86
" No. 6	.81
" Feed	.75
Rejected No. 1	.92
" No. 2	.89
" No. 3	.86
Oats, No. 1 C.W.	.41
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.41
" No. 1 Feed	.38
" No. 2 Feed	.35
Barley, No. 2	.55
Barley, No. 3	.50
" No. 4	.48
Feed	.45
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.10
" No. 2 C.W.	1.07
" No. 3 C.W.	.88
Rye	.80
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Spring Chickens	.7
Fowl	.6
Cattle, live	.53
Cows	.52
Hogs	.54
Dressed Hogs	.6
Ducks	.10
Turkeys	.10
Geese	.10

IN THE ESTATE OF JANG CHOW
late of Vulcan, Alberta, Restaur-
ateur, Deceased.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Jang Chow, who died on the 27th June 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, Administrator of his estate by the 30th January 1915, a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED this 14th day of December 1914.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED

Highth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta.
Administrator.

D2314

To JACOB BYRON JOHNSON, formerly of Reid Hill, Alberta.

TAKE NOTICE that a Writ of Summons was issued on the 22nd day of July, 1914, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage made by you to The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company covering the S. W. 1/4 of Section Eighteen (18), Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-two (22), West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and for judgment for the sum of \$1105.25, the amount due for principal and interest thereon at the mortgage rate until judgment.

Take notice if you desire to dispute the claim in whole or in part, you must enter an appearance with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the City of Calgary, on or before the 15th day of January 1915.

DATED at Calgary, December 4th 1914.

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE

Solicitors for the plaintiff, whose address for service is with the firm of Clarke McCarthy, Carson & Macleod, Barristers, Calgary, Alberta. d20

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on
the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliably
not cure for all Female Complaints. \$3 a box
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCORRELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vm
and Vitality;
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCORRELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

HORSE BLANKETS

25% DISCOUNT
Off Our Remaining Stock

Just a few Pairs Left, so

"Buy While The Buying Is Good"

IRVING'S Ltd.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000
Reserve 3,750,000

THE MEN BEHIND

A Banking institution gets strength as much from the men who direct its affairs as from the actual capital invested. Money deposited in the Bank of Hamilton is guarded by men well known for business integrity, and acumen—men who value security more than high profits. To this policy is due a surplus which is one quarter larger than its Capital—the result of over 40 years conservative management.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



Municipality of Marquis

The first regular meeting of the council for the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, met at the Lake MacGregor School House, on January 4th, 1915.

Councillors McCullum, Deitz, Robertson, Dann, Shamberger and Bond being present.

The first business to come before the new council was the appointment of a Secretary Treasurer and Assessor for the current year. By a unanimous vote of the council R. E. House was appointed at a salary of \$1,100.00 per annum.

The next business of the council was the appointment of a Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Mr. Arthur R. Bond being appointed Reeve and Mr. Henry Deitz Deputy Reeve.

Moved by Mr. McCullum that Reeve Bond visit the office of Pat Burns & Company in Calgary, and try to ascertain if they are going to pay the taxes in arrears appearing against their lease. Should be not receive reasonable assurance of payment; the municipality to enter suit immediately to recover same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the secretary forward \$35.45 to the Clerk of the District Court, Calgary, to cover Garnishee Summons Clark vs. Hannegan.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the next meeting of the council be held at the home of the Secretary-Treasurer, on Saturday, January 13th, 1915.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the following bills be paid:

The Tubercular Hospital	\$122.00
Thigh Hill S.D.	137.76
S. J. Willis	50
Percy Myers	6.00
The Vulcan Advocate	1.40
T. Estby	4.92
Berrywater S.D.	412.42
Edward Synges	8.00
U. M. Deffenbaker	5.00
E. McWhinney	8.00
Wallace Hall	8.00
George Macomber	5.00
O. H. House	3.00
B. Starling	5.00
R. E. House	35.00
R. E. House	225.00
J. K. McLain	8.00
Secretary-Treasurer, stamps	25.00
Lake MacGregor S.D.	185.04
Liberty S.D.	144.58

—Carried
Moved by Mr. McCullum that the meeting adjourn.

Lomond News

Quite a number of people from the Lomond district attended the Christmas entertainment at the Sunny Plains school.

Mr. Will Newton's little boy and girl have fully recovered from their attack of typhoid fever, as also has Mrs. Frank Newton.

Mr. Herbert West has been unfortunate in getting blood poisoning into a bruise on one of his fingers.

Mr. Bowers reports that Mr. Conklin and family are comfortably situated again, thank to the kindness and aid rendered by those in the district.

Judging by the great number of people that are getting lost on the prairie these nights, we can issue nothing more than a timely warning to stay close to the fireside.

Mr. Elven Banson and wife spent Christmas with relatives in Lethbridge.

Mr. Roy Williams and wife spent Christmas at the home of the latter's parents, Dr. Shamberger, of Gleichen.

It is reported on the most reliable authority that the water will be turned into Lake MacGregor sometime during the month of February.

The supposed railway surveyors who were through the district recently turned out to be a party of surveyors for the new irrigation ditch.

Ensign News

Mr. and Mrs. S. Tucker were visiting Ensign for a few days last week. They left for Calgary, en route for Big Valley, on Wednesday last.

The Literary and Debating Society held a debate on Monday, the subject under discussion being, "Can a man make a million dollars honestly." The affirmative was led by Mr. N. McNary and Mr. T. G. Rodie, while the opposing side was led by Mr. W. McNary, W. Mason and Mr. J. Mason. Miss E. Mason and Mr. E. Elston also spoke during the evening. The judge's decision was in favour of the negative. After the debate, a little business connected with the society was dealt with. It was decided to make a membership fee of 10c per month in order to

defray expenses for lighting, etc. The election of officers for 1915 were elected as follows: Mr. D. Berringer, president; Mr. R. Williams, vice-president; Mr. E. Elston, secretary treasurer. It is hoped that more of the young people in the district will attend the society now that everything is properly organized and running smoothly.

On Tuesday, December 29th a dance was held in the school house when there was a large crowd present, and it was reported that this was the biggest gathering Ensign has yet had. Everybody heartily enjoyed themselves. The dance was organized by the Literary and Debating Society.

Mr. E. McKenzie, of Kirksdy, was "up for the dance on Tuesday night.

Buying Remounts

The remounts for the mounted units at present being organized, will all be bought in Alberta, notwithstanding the fact that many good offers from over the line have been received. The government, however, have decided to put the trade with the home farmer and rancher.

The buying which is to be done in the country districts will be done in centre of from twelve to fifteen miles distant from the farms and in order to allow the farmer time to prepare, due notice of eight or ten days will be given, the sale being advertised through the press and by posters.

Ranchers are requested not to take their horses into the centres until advised to do so, and in order that the farmer may receive the full price from his sale, no animals will be bought from agents. The only horses that are to be purchased this month will be for the second contingent, and it is hoped that horses to the amount of 650, suitable for riding or artillery, will be purchased before the first week in August.

Mr. Pat Burns, the well known Calgary packer, has been appointed sales commissioner, and he will elect a committee of two for each district, the buyer and veterinary surgeon.

Lower Feed Rates in U.S.

A decreased rate has come into force on the railways of the United States which cross the border into this country for the shipment here of corn and other coarse grain, from the northwestern states.

An approximate decrease of fifty per cent is granted, the object of the companies being to assist farmers in those places where the crops have been a failure during the past year.

A member of the Calgary grain exchange in a recent interview with a reporter of the Calgary Herald speaking on the subject said that this country does not grow a bushel of corn, and as a rule, Canadian farmers are not in need of it. There are, however, a number of American farmers who have always been used to it and will hold to it as feed. It is cheaper than the various feeds to-day.

The rate from Calgary to Minneapolis is 25c and even with the reduction granted by the railways the rate from Minneapolis to Calgary is still four cents higher, 29c, so, concluded the member, the railways have hardly been so generous as they would like people to think.

The emergency rates will be in force only until such time as the farmers of Canada have been supplied with the necessary course grain for their own use.

Weed Distribution

Ordinary commercial grade of grain coming out of terminal elevators are foul with weed seeds. Analysis of five samples of No. 2 Canada Western oats taken from as many terminal elevators showed 313 noxious weed seeds per pound and a much larger number of other weed seeds. In transportation some of these are distributed along the railroad and introduced into new localities. Many wild oats and mustards fed in uncrushed oats to horses will live and pollute farm lands. Others become mixed with the manure in handling dirty grain and other feeds. Such feeds should be thoroughly ground, and weedy manure should be heated or rotted in order to destroy the vitality of weed seeds.

Carnival at the rink on January 15th.

A Great Cartoon

Bernard Partridge, the celebrated cartoonist of London "Punch," recently drew a striking picture in which the German Kaiser is shown addressing the heroic King of the Belgians, as the latter stands amid the ruins of what before the war was one of the most prosperous countries of Europe. "Si, you see," says the despot, "you have lost everything." With look of proud defiance the courageous King replies: "Not my soul."

The title of the picture is "Unconquerable," and unconquerable this nation certainly is, from King to peasant. With half the surviving population facing starvation, poor and poorer (there are no longer any rich) have applied themselves to the work of rehabilitating the land denuded by the barbarians of Germany. Food has been sent to them, but great as has been the generosity of other nations, the supplies have been altogether inadequate to the enormous demand. Nevertheless, the Belgians have not been content to sit back and wait on the charity of others. They have turned from the soup kitchen which has furnished them with the one half meal of the day, and have gone immediately to work, preparing the land for that better day which is to come as surely as God lives. Unconquered by famine as they were by fire and sword, they have applied themselves to the task of reconstructing roadways, building once more the bridges which have been destroyed, and clearing the waterways.

Grist mills which were deserted before the advance of the enemy have been re-occupied; other mills, partially destroyed, have been repaired. All is ready for the day when these mills shall once more be busy grinding the wheat into flour from which it shall be converted into bread. But these mills stand besides empty fields, the crops which should have been garnered, have been ruthlessly destroyed. Who shall supply the grain?

Here is the opportunity for Canadians, citizens of a country which is the granary of the British Empire. A special appeal is made at this time to Canadians, to help the Belgians to help themselves and we feel confident that such an appeal will not be made in vain. The British Admiralty, recognizing that this appeal is particularly timely, has arranged to transport the wheat, even although it needs all the vessels available to convey supplies and munitions of war for the army and navy.

"Not my soul" cries the King of the Belgians, and it is not fitting that the nation which inspired the world by its declaration that man does not live by bread alone, should have to ask for the means to make sufficient bread to feed the children to whom it has taught this lesson at fearful cost.

Money is needed to buy wheat to be shipped from Canada direct to Rotterdam, and it is needed now. All contributions or cash sent to The Belgian Consul, Calgary will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

Survivors Left to Perish

Edward Vedder, aged 28, son of C. J. Vedder, 1904 Montgomery Avenue, was one of the victims of the German cruiser Gneisenau, sunk off the Falkland Islands. Yesterday his father received a letter from his son, written on board the Gneisenau just after the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth by the German squadron off the Chilean coast. After describing the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth before the latter could get within range, the writer continues:

"After we had sunk two of them the other two started to run away. We ran after them and shot one more to pieces, but the other one was too fast for us, so it got away."

"When we charged the two ships we had to run right through the place where we had sunk the other two. There were many Englishmen swimming around and hanging on to anything they could. I know we ran over some of them and the rest were left to drown. You know I do not believe I will ever get used to seeing men get killed, or to be shot while they are down and out. While they fight I will fight as good as any of them but when they are in the water I do not like to see them killed."

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
Shiloh cures so little and does so much.

ASK
ELVES BROS.
Vulcan
TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE
\$10,000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK
THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
AND
ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS

Information for Farmers

Bulletin No. 88 of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is now in press and will soon be available for distribution through the Publications Branch, Ottawa. It is published to meet the great demand for "Farm Weeds" which was revised and enlarged in 1909. This further revision and extension contains 180 odd half tone illustrations of weeds and weed seeds. Among other matters it treats of the condition of seed grain actually been used by Canadian farmers and the distribution of weed seeds.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Floyd O. Earp vs. R. B. Tudor, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on Saturday the 23rd day of January A.D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Imperial Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property, the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the 1st Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title and also subject to two mortgages in favour of the Royal Loan & Savings Company.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 18 acres, all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres of the said premises have at one time been broken and cultivated but have gone back to sod. The said property is situated about 3 1/2 miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court, and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within 9 months, the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Thompson, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED F.L.C.

J52

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The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The letter in question contained the following words:

"The Rectory,
"Worthington-on-the-Hill."
(It was not dated)."My Dear Old Friends,—
"I am placing in your hands a secret. You know, Sunningley, that my wife is not dead, but I never gave you any particulars with regard to her. Now I wish to tell you her story."

"When quite a young man, just after I was ordained to the valuable living of Worthington-on-the-Hill, through the interest of my cousin, Lord Ashley, I met Clementina Pierce. Can I ever forget that sunny day? I was happy of the happy, my heart was light—God alone knew what misery lay before me! The great lady in our neighborhood was Lady Frances Shirley, and it was at her house, at a large afternoon 'at home' that I met Clementina. My friends were all congratulating me as we walked over the lovely grounds. Suddenly I saw in the distance an exceedingly graceful, slim, young girl, in a white dress. She wore also a white hat, with ostrich plumes, and was carrying a white parasol. I recall now her radiant appearance. I asked to be introduced to her, and inquired her name; her name, I was told, was Miss Clementina Pierce. I spent the rest of that glorious afternoon by her side—the poor moth, dazzled by the candle flame! She talked well; I could see that she was highly educated. She told me that she was a distant cousin of the lady of the house. Before I left that day I had fallen in love with Clementina Pierce; I had never before seen such a charming girl."

"A few days afterwards—my thoughts full of her, my heart in Paradise—I visited at Lady Frances Shirley's house. When the servant told me that Lady Frances was out, I was about to go away, when Miss Pierce herself came out of the room in which she had been sitting."

"Oh, Mr. Chance, I am glad to see you!" she said. "Do you know, I was about to write to you, but this is far better. May I talk to you for a little?" I told her with what pleasure I should listen to any confidence she thought fit to impose on me. "She ordered the servant to bring tea, and then asked me to walk with her on the terrace. While there she told me an amazing tale, and yet I believed each word that fell from her lips."

"Perhaps you think I am happy," she said—"far from that, I am most miserable. Circumstances oblige me to earn my living—I loathe work, I loathe teaching, I loathe children. When I saw you on the day of Lady Frances' party, you looked kind. I was more cheerful then than I am at present, for I had good hopes of getting a post with a relation of Lady Frances'; but this morning she has written to decline my services, and I perceive that I shall find it most difficult to get any situation."

"But why so, my dear young lady?" I inquired. "Why should you not get a post like anyone else?"

"Ask Lady Frances," was her answer.

"I shall do nothing of the kind."

"Well, then, if you won't ask her, I must tell you. I cannot get that desirable post, because of Lady Frances. She has refused to give me a satisfactory reference." "I could not help starting."

"But, why shouldn't she give you a reference? How cruel of her, if it is in her power. Are you not her cousin?"

She laughed. "I did tell you that little fib the other day," she remarked, "but really she is only a friend. I thought she was a true friend, but she will not give me a reference."

"Then have you no one else who will give one, Miss Pierce?"

"No one," she answered. "I lost my little money suddenly, and didn't require a situation until the last couple of years. I had one for six months, with a lady who went suddenly to Australia; I cannot wait until she comes back. I am leaving Lady Frances' house tomorrow. I have no one to go to, no friends, no money; I have nothing before me but starvation, or—worse." She looked at me out of her brilliant eyes.

"Why are you telling me all this? I could not help asking."

"Because," she said, "I was wondering if I might apply to you for a reference. Would you be so very kind as to give me one?"

"Much as I admired this brilliant girl, I hesitated. 'Remember, I do not know you,' I said. 'Can I not talk about you to Lady Frances?' Oh, and here she is; she has just arrived, how lucky! Believe me, I will do my utmost for you, and first I will speak to Lady Frances on the subject."

"Her face turned to the queerest, most ghastly pallor. 'Oh, as you will,' she said."

"She left the terrace, and, instead of joining Lady Frances and myself in one of the drawing rooms, went upstairs to her room."

"Lady Frances was a most aristocratic woman, much respected by all her neighbors. She was charitable, kind and good, and I could not believe that she would be so cruel as to refuse a reference to a penniless girl without serious cause. I noticed that she gave a queer glance at Miss Pierce and myself when first she saw us together, but during tea she did not notice the girl's absence. Suddenly, when the meal had come to an end, she said:

"Did Miss Pierce invite you to wait for me, Mr. Chance?"

"I said, 'She came into the hall and requested me to speak to her.'"

"That is just what I would expect," said Lady Frances.

"The fact is, Lady Frances," I said, "I am troubled about what Miss Pierce told me about herself. She says that she can get an excellent situation if you will give her a reference; she

says that you refused to do so; surely that must be a mistake. She must be a good girl, she looks good." "Lady Frances smiled, and her smile was very sad. 'You have confided in me,' she said, 'and it is my duty to tell you that I know Miss Pierce. In the first place, she is the most determined flirt I ever came across. As far as I can tell, she has no heart, and, being attractive in appearance, her victims are many; in the second place, she is not truthful, in the third place, and that is the worst of all—she has a strong tendency to what is called, among the upper classes, kleptomania; but amongst the poor, theft. Now you know why I cannot give her a reference. I will not spoil her prospects if she can get an appointment elsewhere, but I cannot recommend her to my friend as a teacher of her children.'"

"But can you prove that awful thing you have said?" I asked. "Certainly. I was given a hint with regard to her kleptomania tricks before she arrived, and no more. But believe in them than you believe in me now. But while she has been in my house several things of value have been missing; I myself have missed a diamond ring and brooch, and several of my guests have missed possessions of great worth. I have done my utmost to protect the girl and haven't even hinted at the truth about her. But this morning, when she asked me to give her a reference to my friend, I point blank refused. I was alone with her and I told her that I had found her out. She burst into tears of a most hysterical nature and confessed her fault."

"I had got a dreadful character with this girl; and yet my passionate love for her seemed to grow stronger, the more she needed my protection. I returned to my lovely rectory and sat down in the midst of my comforts and thought of her as homeless and penniless. If she went into the world, with her beauty, her grace, her distinguished appearance, she would undoubtedly come to the worst end. She must be saved. I would overlook her faults, I would train her to be a good and Christian woman, I could not leave her in her present plight. I did a most Quixotic thing. I wrote that very evening to Miss Pierce and asked her to be my wife. I need not tell you that she accepted my proposal."

"The next day I went to see Lady Frances. Lady Frances knew all about my letter. She was shocked at what she called mad folly, but, of course," she said, "it will be the saving of the girl, so I can't say any more. If you are willing, Mr. Chance, to risk your own happiness, I can only praise your goodness and generosity. Now, naturally, you will like to see her. She has a great deal of fascination. I will make her a small present of her trousseau and bag. She can be very quietly married from my house. I must also tell you that she has her own private means—not much, thirty pounds yearly, left her by her late father, as good a man as ever lived. The girl is well connected, has been highly educated; but she was expelled from an excellent school in Switzerland because of her kleptomanic propensities. The mistress could have put her in prison, but refrained. Oh, she has had every chance, but she has thrown away her life, and yet she is but just twenty!"

"Of what lay before her, but for your generosity? I only hope, Mr. Chance, that you will not rue it."

"I am determined to go through with it," I replied.

"My heart beat when Clementina entered the room. I forgot all about her slips in her beauty, her lovely manner, her gentle smile, her fascination."

"Oh, you good, good man!" she said. "You know—all about me. Lady Frances says that she gave me my entire, miserable story; and yet you go on to say me!"

"I will do my utmost, Clementina," I answered. "I will pray to the merciful God to give you strength to fight against this sin of the devil."

"She shivered a little when I spoke about a merciful God; presently she said, in a low voice, 'I am not religious.'"

"No one can help you but God," I said. She got up and walked to the window. "Let us talk of other things," she remarked.

"I ought to have been warned then; but, alas! the look in the girl's eyes kept me firm in my resolve to save her at any cost. We were married and before the honeymoon was over I had discovered what a mad action was mine! I, who had devoted myself to the church of God, was married to an extravagant, reckless girl, who could not keep her word, who even now, I feel certain, was not to be trusted, when she visited amongst my friends. I was so unhappy that, when dear little Barbara was a year and a half old, I determined to take Clementina abroad. She was wild to go to Naples; I had saved sufficient money. I put Barbara into the care of my cousin, Dean Chance, who employed a nurse to look after her; I placed a locum tenens and it was there that the awful thing happened which crushed my life for ever."

"Clementina was in the highest spirits. She insisted upon dressing extravagantly. It was impossible not to admire her when she looked at me out of her radiant eyes, with her lovely figure dressed in the beautiful clothes she had bought in Paris. I gave her, with some difficulty—for I was anything but a rich man—fifty pounds when there, but told her to spend the money with care. But what was my horror to have a bill sent in for over three hundred. I had not the money to meet it! Clementina laughed, and drew out of her pocket some jewels—a ring, a brooch and a bracelet."

"Where did you get those?" I gasped. I was almost speechless with horror.

"Dear good man," she said, "you don't suppose I dress on the pittance you give me? No, I got these last night, when we were listening to the band at the Café—; mentioning one of the most celebrated cafes in Naples. There was a lady sitting not far from us; she dropped her bracelet and handkerchief at the same time. I stooped, returned her the handkerchief, and slipped the bracelet into my pocket. Before we left the café I had got both the ring and the brooch from another woman—no matter how—but we can sell them, and there will be plenty of money to pay for my dresses, and some over."

"Clementina, you have broken your word to me."

"Did you really think I'd kept it all this time?" she answered.

"She laughed as she spoke. 'No, Humphrey, I haven't kept it, and I didn't intend to—and she stared at me.'"

(To be Continued)

THE ROMANS USED HEAVY ARTILLERY

Catapult Hurling Stones Weighing as Much as Shot Fired by Modern Howitzer

From the stones cast from slings with which the natives of Gaul sought to repel the advance of Caesar's Roman legions to the huge German howitzers hurling sixteen inch explosive shells against the Allies as long a step mechanically as it is in point of time, writes F. P. Stockbridge in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. But except for the temper of the weapons, there is no appreciable difference between the hand to hand conflicts—short sword against spear—of 59 B.C. and the bayonet charges of the French and English against the Germans in 1914.

For nearly 2,000 years, the ground on which the great war is being fought has been almost a continuous battlefield. Every form of weapon and every type of armor ever used by civilized man in the settlement of international differences or private quarrels has been tried, tested and developed almost on the same spot where the efficiency of the most modern implements of warfare is now being put to the supreme test. Omitting the one distinctly modern military arm—the flying corps—the differences between the weapons of 2,000 years ago and the weapons of today are differences in detail only, and excepting the class of weapons making use of gunpowder for a propulsion of missiles, it is questionable whether there has been any marked increase in efficiency either of men or of arms. As a last resort, when the order comes to rush the enemy's intrenchments, battles are still decided by brute strength and hand to hand fighting—a sword to spear, bayonet to bayonet—just as in the days when Caesar wrote, "The Belgians are the bravest."

When Caesar invaded Gaul his soldiers carried, besides their curved shields for protection, the famous Roman short swords, sharp pointed and two edged, for close fighting, with javelins or throwing spears as missiles. These were also useful in hand to hand conflicts and bayonet. Steel had not yet come into general use, but these soft iron weapons had at least the merit of being easily sharpened on any convenient stone. And backing up the foot soldiers and horsemen, just as the artillery does today, was the Roman catapult, consisting of catapults, which were huge implements for hurling large rocks into the ranks of the enemy, and the ballista, a device working on the same principle, for throwing quantities of arrows. In each of these the propulsive force was produced by the sudden release of a great beam or trebuchet which had been bent by means of ropes and winches to form a huge spring. A shower of arrows hurled from a ballista must have created as much havoc in the ranks of the oncoming Gauls as the bursting of a shrapnel shell among the foot soldiers does today, while the great stones thrown by the catapults were often as large and heavy as the shells of the modern howitzers.

The one important addition that was made to the armament of European soldiers prior to the introduction of gunpowder was the bow. It was nearly 1000 A.D. before the bow became what it afterwards was for more than four centuries—the principal weapon of the European foot soldier, occupying in one form or another the same position that the magazine rifle does today.

The superiority of the long bow over the crossbow was demonstrated at the battle of Cressy in 1346, the decisive battle of the One Hundred Years' War between the English and the French, where, as the old chroniclers relate it, the long arrows of the British archers flew in such clouds that they obstructed the sun. The map with the long bow could shoot several arrows while the crossbowman was shooting one.

The battle, fought only a few miles from the scene of some of the fiercest conflicts of the present war, was the first time that gunpowder was used for the first time, the English forces having three crude cannons, or bombards, using the newly discovered explosive to hurl stones. The French just as Caesar's catapults had hurled stones at the Gauls. It was a hundred years or more after this, however, before the use of firearms became at all general in warfare and nearly two centuries before the hand gun, mounted on a stock like that of the crossbow, began seriously to displace the bow.

Cinema Film Not Yet Made

The Journal Des Debats in Paris tells an anecdote of the siege of Paris that did not come off.

"A story is going the rounds of the Italian press that, before the formal declaration of war an order had been given to a leading motion picture concern of Berlin to have in readiness all the material and men necessary to make a film of the Kaiser's triumphal entry into Paris."

The film was to have been displayed in all the cities of the world. The firm in question had been provided with all the passports necessary and special so that its representatives could keep in close touch with the imperial headquarters.

Cynical Foreigner—Diogenes would have walked his legs off looking for an honest man in this country. Calm American—Well, it hasn't such a reputation that he wouldn't have hopes.

I hear that Fred was very attentive when he was at the country boarding house, to a deaf and dumb girl. So he was. Said she was the only sensible girl to take on the fishing parties.

Stern Parent—So you want my daughter, huh? Got any money?

Suitor—Yes, sir. How high do you quote her?

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c and 50c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Women Looking for Spies

Women's Clubs in England Take Steps Against Germans

Women's clubs in England have been enlisted in the movement to head off the activities of possible German spies, and Austrian and German women have been asked to resign or discontinue their attendance at many clubs which formerly welcomed them.

A number of prominent literary women have urged that English women should be as cautious as English men about their associates and should shut all women of German or Austrian sympathies at a time when chance remarks might give valuable information to the enemy.

Reports from Belgium and Holland of the activities of women spies who served as governesses and servants in Belgian and Dutch families, have also thrown suspicion on German and Austrian women in service in various parts of England. The Belgian refugees who are in England have issued a general warning against German women as well as German men, and their tales of how Belgian cities were betrayed by German spies in all walks of life have alarmed the English.

Alarming tales have been printed in London papers of alleged German spies in high social and financial circles, and especially all of the leading men in clubs have asked men of German or Austrian birth to resign or refrain from frequenting the club rooms during the war. Many supposed spies high in official life voluntarily left England before the movement against suspected persons began to acquire. Charges were generally made that even Germans who had become naturalized had often done so only for business and social reasons and were at heart Germans as much as ever.

Britain's War Resources

Napoleon blamed his own downfall largely upon English tenacity and English money. The present war has already demonstrated what English money may be expected to accomplish in this crisis. Asked for a loan, the British investors rushed forward and in two days hand Lloyd George \$5,000,000,000.

No nation is ever too poor to fight a long war. The American colonies struggled for eight years without capital and without even a bank. The Southern Confederacy, with a white population of under eight million, continued its struggle for four years and put in the field an army equivalent to a million men on a three year service.

The North, with a population of 18,000,000, maintained an army equal to 1,500,000 for a three year service and before the surrender at Appomattox was spending \$3,000,000 every day. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the Germans levied an appalling indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 upon the French, which the frugal French liquidated in less than three years.

English financial resources today can stand a drain of \$10,000,000,000 far more easily than the Northern and Southern States in the '60's could meet half that expense. England brings out the last dollar of a people's hoard, and the British have for a century been saving money, which is invested in every corner of the globe.

This fountain of wealth, backed by its enormous population of 400,000,000 gives the British empire an advantage over any European adversary in a long war. It has a staying quality possessed by no other nation, except the United States, because of its money and its men.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Wonderful Marksman

At Sally, near Lille, a French dragon marksman was stationed at a swing bridge with two comrades to load for him. The colonel simply said to him as the regiment was tired, "The honor is yours." It was important that the enemy should be held back without the bridge being blown up. The marksman hid behind the fence sixty yards from the bridge. Two lancers appeared; he shot them. Then three; he shot them also. Five Uhlans came up together; he brought down every one of them.

Altogether he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes, and retired with his comrades. The great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the enemy during the day almost as well as a mitrailleuse would have done. In the evening the colonel embraced this wonderful marksman before all his comrades, kissing him on both cheeks.

Little Dorothy had received a present, a teddy bear, which happened to be afflicted with a "crosseye." A visitor arriving soon after Dorothy had received the teddy bear asked the child what she intended to call it.

"Gladly," said Dorothy.

"Gladly! What a peculiar name," exclaimed the visitor. "However, did you think of that for a name?"

"Gladly the cross I bear," recited Dorothy, who goes to Sunday School.

"Mamma," said Elsie, "I wish I had a real baby to wheel in the go cart."

"Why?" said the mother. "You have your doll, haven't you?"

"Yes, but the dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."

WAR PLAYS INTO HANDS OF CHILE

Increases Demand For Nitrate of Soda, Which That Country Exports to All the World

Strange to say, the one country in the world which in times of peace supplies the greatest agent to increase the production of the earth will now be called upon for identically the same agent to supply the means of destruction, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. That country is the Republic of Chile, and the product which has now assumed such tremendous importance is the nitrate of soda which it supplies to the world. The nitrate fields of Chile form a wonderful asset in the national economy.

The greatest use in recent years of Chilean nitrates has been "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," and in this capacity it has been a blessing to humanity.

The use of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer, though very general now, has been known to our civilization less than a century. The story goes that an old Scotchman who lived near the present nitrate fields about 1816 spread some soil containing white crystals over part of his garden. Things planted in this particular spot grew wonderfully. Samples of the soil were sent to Scotland for analysis and the nature of the substance and its value as a fertilizer was soon established. According to tradition, centuries before the Spanish conquest the Incas of Peru and some of the natives of Bolivia knew of the fertilizing value of the white crystals, and are supposed to have known how to produce them from the crude material.

Today Chile enjoys practically a world monopoly in the production of nitrate, and its use is constantly growing. In 1913 the exports reached the high water mark. Nearly 1,000,000 tons were shipped from the various ports of the country and went to increase the productiveness of the soils of many different nations. Incidentally Chile derives a golden harvest from the product. The revenue derived from the export duty on nitrate, if equally distributed among the inhabitants of the country, would give every man, woman and child no less than \$10 annually. This great revenue is being used to build railroads, improve harbors, foster education and build up the nation generally, and taking into consideration the number of its inhabitants, makes Chile one of the richest countries in the world.

The Chilean nitrate beds are found in a strip of country about five hundred miles long, at a distance varying from fifteen to twenty miles from the Pacific coast. The deposits lie in great beds, or strata, and the product is easily mined. The overlying strata are penetrated by small shafts of drift on through the natural nitrate beds to the underlying bedrock or substratum of clay or gravel. At the bottom of the shafts charges of powder or dynamite are placed, which, when exploded, break up and scatter the surface layers and the nitrate fragments from the debris and carried in carts or small cars to the flocons, or factories, which convert the natural product into the white crystals of nitrate of soda, sack them and then transport them to the nearest port of shipment.

Just now, however, the greatest demand for nitrate will be to make powder and other explosives. Nitric acid is needed to manufacture nitroglycerine, dynamite, smokeless powder and the various kinds of high explosives used in these modern times. Even in times of peace the United States uses for manufacturing explosives three times the amount of nitrate used in the production of fertilizer. In times of war no estimate can be made as to the amount the world will demand, and doubtless the price of Chilean nitrate will soar.

German Emissaries in India

Those who still think that Germany was practically driven into the war against Britain will find an unanswerable argument against them in the attempts Germany is making to stir up trouble out of Europe for Britain. It is now no longer a secret that Germany has been busy filling the ears of the Turks with fairy tales about Pan-Islamism. There is reason to believe that her emissaries have also been sent to India to carry on a mischievous campaign of misrepresentation among the Moslem masses of India. Germany, however, here as elsewhere, has been under a delusion, and finds the Moslems of India solidly on the side of Britain. Unless the expressions of loyalty in the Mahomedan journals everywhere in India are meaningless, the German campaign of misrepresentation has been as futile in India as in the United States. It is also no secret that the advice of the Indian Mahomedans to Turkey to steer clear of the shoals of the European crisis came as a surprise to many in Turkey and Egypt, who till then went about happy in the thought that they had only to lift their little finger and the Indian Moslems would revolt against British rule.—Calcutta Englishman.

Russian Mother Sent Heroic Letter

"Your father was killed very far from us, Laogon, and I send you for the sacred duty of defending our dear country from the vile and dreadful enemy. Remember you are the sons of a hero. My heart is oppressed, and I weep when I ask you to be worthy of him. With kisses and blessings have I parted with you. When you are sent to perform a great deed don't remember my tears, but only my blessing. God save you, my dear, bright, loved child. Once more: it is written everywhere the enemy is cruel and savage. Don't be led by blind vengeance. Don't raise your hand at a fallen one, but be gracious to those whose fate it is to fall into your hands."

It was a letter from a mother to a son, found in the breast pocket of a Russian officer killed in action.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnis a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to th legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

GILLETTE'S LYE EATS DIRT



Due to Foppishness

Care for His Attire on Field of Battle Directed Attention to Lieutenant Ruzsky

General Ruzsky, commander of the Russian armies in the campaign against the Austrians and the present hero of the land of the Tsar, was noted when a young Lieutenant for the elegance and daintiness of his dress. His enemies called him a fop and dandy, ridiculing his habit of dress as a form of conceit, yet it was primarily to this so-called weakness that he owed his rise in the Russian army, says a military writer in the Washington Star.

In the Turko-Russian war of 1877, Ruzsky, then a young lieutenant, served as aide de camp upon the staff of one of the subordinate Russian generals. In the heat of the battle of Plevna he had occasion to carry a despatch from his commanding officer to the commander in chief, General Skobelev. He found General Skobelev standing in an exposed position in the lines surrounded by his staff.

Just as young Ruzsky delivered his despatch to the commanding general, a shell from one of the Turkish batteries struck the ground near by and, exploding, flung a shower of dust and dirt over the party. Most of the staff officers involuntarily ducked their heads at the crash, but young Ruzsky stood firm and erect.

Then, as calmly as though he were in a ball room, he drew forth a spotless handkerchief and daintily proceeded to flick the dirt from his immaculate uniform. A smile of derision flitted across the faces of Skobelev's staff at this exhibition of apparent foppishness. But not so General Skobelev. Looking on the young man with an air of sudden interest, he asked his name.

"You will remain with me hereafter as a member of my staff," he added. "I am in need of just such men as you."

Years after when Ruzsky's efficient service had proven the correctness of Skobelev's estimate of him, that general was narrating the incident of the bursting shell to the Tsar.

"When a soldier has such a keen regard for his appearance before his fellow man that no sudden and imminent danger can lessen his consciousness and concern for it," he explained, "he makes a most dependable leader of others. For he will suffer death even rather than permit any concern for his personal safety to impair the impression of superiority to others he desires to make on his fellow man. And, just as he guards the neatness and daintiness of his personal attire through his desire to impress his superior elegance upon others, so, even though he be a coward at heart, he will always play the part of the brave man, ignorant of fear, on account of his intense desire to have the world consider him possessed of superior and manly qualities."

And in Ruzsky I am doubly fortunate," concluded the veteran of the Turcoman wars with a smile of satisfaction at his shrewd reading of human nature. "For he is both a brave man and a dandy."

Gave His Life For a Postal Card

Some of the letters from the front show how letters are not infrequently lost for trifles. Lance Corporal H. Casement, of the Royal Irish regiment, tells how, when marching through a village in Belgium, a comrade stepped into a shop to buy a picture post card to send to his little girl. "He was only away a few seconds, but the Germans had been following us very close, for he had to fight when he came out. But there were too many of them; he was down before any of us could get back to help him, and the Red Cross buried him next day with his picture card."

A sergeant of the Essex regiment stopped in the march to pick up a German helmet that he had promised to send his little boy. A German shell burst at his side and he was blown to pieces.

One of the Middlesex soldiers left his greatcoat on the wrong side of a river, and he only discovered his loss when the bridge was broken down. He swam across to find it, and was swimming back with it when he was hit by a bullet and sank almost at once, never to rise again, though some of the chums hung about under fire for hours to see if they could be of assistance to him.

Lady (engaging a page boy)—Well, how soon can you come?

Page (readily)—At once, mum.

Lady—But surely your present mistress won't like that.

Page (brightly)—Oh, yes, she will, mum! She'll be only too glad to get rid of me.

Is your mamma sorry that I am going to marry your sister?

Oh, no, sir! Ma says that sister might have married someone with brains an' they wouldn't be half so easy to manage as you.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

Ready Help

In time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given, quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents



CLARK'S PLUM PUDDING

Ready to serve after heating—unexcelled for quality and flavor. Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's".

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts," "run down," "not in balance," suffer from indigestion, headache, nervousness, chronic weakness, dizziness, skin eruptions, piles, or any of the above, you are invited to try the new remedy, **DR. J. H. WINSLOW'S** **SOOTHING SYRUP**. It is a purely vegetable, non-narcotic, and is the only remedy for your own ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up charges. No obligation. Dr. J. H. WINSLOW, MED. CO., HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPY WILL CURE YOU.

CHILDREN TEETHING

IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

AGENTS WANTED

Agents to Take Orders for the T. System hand tailored, made to measure clothes, no risk, good profit, easy sales; everything guaranteed. Exclusive territory. Spring Outfits ready January. Write today. T. System Co., Nordheimer Building, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

New York Athenians

So you come from New York? said an English lady to a travelling American. "I supposed, of course, you came from Boston."

Why did you think that? Inquired the New York lady.

Because I supposed all cultivated, intelligent Americans came from Boston.

But what in the world made you think that? was the natural question.

Oh, I don't know exactly. I think it was a Boston lady who told me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

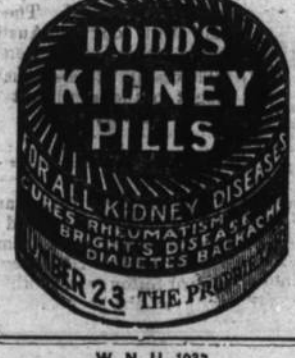
And He Did

Hibbs—The shrapnel, I understand, is named after General Shrapnel.

Dibbs—That so? No doubt his parents believed their boy would make a noise in the world.

She—Lizzie's bloke calls 'er 'is peach and the happle of 'is eye. Why can't you call me things like that?

He—Yes, that's very well; but 'e's in the vegetable business. Him in the fish trade, remember.—Punch.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

W. N. U. 1032

Army of Veterans

A Very Strong Factor That Must Be Reckoned With in the War of the Nations

The spirit of the Serbian people will merit a conspicuous place in the history of the great European war. The manner in which this little people has undertaken the fight against its powerful neighbor in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties is such as to fill the looker-on with the profoundest admiration.

They were taken at a moment of absolute unreadiness. Within the short space of two years they had fought two wars and undertaken a punitive expedition against the Albanian tribesmen. The men were worn out with prolonged service in the battlefield, land lay uncultivated, homes unrepaid, uniforms were tattered, military stores exhausted, finances at an appallingly low ebb, and the need for peace and recuperation had expanded from a mere comprehensible desire to an urgent national necessity.

Orders for clothing, rifles, cannon, ammunition, stores and Red Cross supplies of varied descriptions had been placed, but not executed, and it was in the midst of this period of repatriation that Austria delivered her declaration of war.

The men responded to the call with a remarkable enthusiasm. Clothed in the tatters of uniforms that had already served through two wars, they shouldered their guns and set off from the homes they had rejoined but six months previously. The authorities, on their part, collected the material which had remained over from past conflicts. They found themselves with more soldiers than rifles, more cannon than ammunition adequately to feed them, more recruits than uniforms, more feet than boots to cover them.

The wastage had been great, and the animals which remained were not improved by the incessant work of the previous years. Serbia is in an enormous degree dependent upon her oxen transport, for railway traction is confined to the European line which traverses the country from north to south, plus one or two small gauge roads which branch therefrom.

Yes despite all these obstacles, which many nations would have found insurmountable, Serbia again placed her entire manhood under arms and went forth to battle for the liberty of the southern Slavs. The mobilization and concentration were quickly effected. Here, previous experience and the fact that a concentration in the centre of the country was necessitated by the well hidden intentions of the enemy, greatly facilitated the operation.

The troops were foregathered at Palanka, Arangelatz and Lazarevatz ready to move north, east or west, as Austrian tactics might necessitate and when the invaders came over the border on the Drina and hurried their forces at Valievo, the Serbian armies swung round by forced marches, 100 miles in three days, fell upon their enemies in the Jadar valley and on the Tzer mountain.

Within five days of their advance the Austrians were back in Bosnia, sadder but distinctly wiser soldiers. So ended the celebrated "punitive expedition" which cost Austria at least 40,000 men, an enormous mass of material which they left behind in their hurried flight back across the Drina river. It was the first great victory secured by the allied armies.

According to the Austrian communication issued in explanation of the defeat, the Serbian army was not to be taken seriously, and in proof of this statement, it was insinuated that military operations against King Peter's kingdom had reached their satisfactory conclusion, and that the army was to be transferred to the Russian frontier. In effect the IV. army corps, with part of the V., and one division of the IX., were transported to Galicia. The Austrian general staff were, however, under no delusion as to the real state of affairs. The famous Balkan army had been seriously thrashed, the "punitive expedition" had been a failure and the Serbian army was a force to be reckoned with in Galicia and a victory of some sort, even over Serbia, became an urgent necessity. Thereupon the divisions which had been defeated in the Jadar valley and upon the Tzer mountains were brought up to full strength and reinforced by entirely new units. For this purpose the garrisons of Bosnia were reduced to the lowest possible strength and the men sent up to the frontier.

Then began the real offensive against Valievo and an invasion was attempted along the entire Drina frontier from its junction with the Save to as far south as Lubovia. In the northern section the Austrians were repulsed with heavy losses, but between Loznitz and Lubovia they got across the river in force.

The Serbs have not sufficient troops to hold the entire line, and they therefore retreated, while the divisions which had meantime effected an invasion of Hungarian territory at Semlin were brought up to reinforce.

The operations once accomplished, the Austrians were attacked in turn and driven back west of a chain of mountains which represents the strategic line, not the actual Austro-Serbian frontier between Loznitz and Lubovia.

They now hold a small corner of mountainous terrain radiating from Zvornik and a strip of marshland between Mitrovitz and Drenovatz in the extreme northwestern corner of Serbia. Subsequent fighting has been confined to their unsuccessful attempts to occupy the strategic position now in the hands of Serbia.

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things, and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Gessler the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute. The lady was a trifle interested. 'How was it trimmed?' she inquired.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Head of the Family—If nobody wants this pudding, I'll just finish it off. It's a pity to waste it.

Guest—My mother used to say there's nowt wasted where folks keep pigs.

"If you were a policeman, what would you do to keep a dog from going mad in July?"

"I'd shoot him in June."

German Armies in the Field

Germany Has 58½ Army Corps Fighting on Two Battle Fronts

A semi-official communication concerning the German armies in the field has been made public in Paris. "Germany at present has at her disposal twenty-five and a half army corps, of which 21½ are operating against France and four against Russia. Of the thirty-three German reserve army corps 22½ are now employed against France and 10½ against Russia.

"These figures show that there is a total of 58½ army corps, active or reserve, fighting for Germany on the two fronts, and not 100 army corps as has erroneously been stated by the German government.

"If the territorial units (Landwehr) of which nothing was said in the German official note, are taken into account, it will be seen that eight Landwehr army corps are engaged against France and seven against Russia—that is to say, in the two fronts thirty territorial divisions."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of the above entitled work to be printed by the firm of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1915.

A. W. OLESON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

When the King Last Went to War

In reference to the King's visit to the British headquarters in France, the Chronicle says: "It is 171 years since a British monarch left these shores for a battlefield on the continent of Europe. In 1744, when English troops were engaged, George II. was that monarch, and in the field of Dettingen, in Bavaria, he showed personal bravery and skilled generalship.

"The allies then were the English, Hanoverians and Austrians, and the enemy were the French. George II. commanded the allied armies in person, so that there is little analogy with King George's present visit to Flanders. After Dettingen an act of far-reaching importance was passed providing that the monarch of these realms should never again risk his life in battle."

RHEUMATISM MISERY

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood. Liniments of No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities—rheumatic poisons. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell, and the patient becomes a cripple. There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aiming to keep down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. But unfavorable conditions of cold or dampness may give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tried this treatment with the most beneficial results. That every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery is shown by the following statement. Mrs. Emeline Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite began to fail me and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joints began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Large Orders for Canadian Goods

Large war orders are being given to Montreal, Hamilton and other Canadian houses including steel, woolen, leather, hosiery and other goods, under the direction of the British director of contracts. Further orders are to be given on behalf of France and other allies, if Canada is able to promise prompt delivery.

The fullest desire is shown to act upon the recent compact between the British, French and Russian governments to give preference to the British Dominions next only to the factories of the allied countries, and before going to foreign countries for supplies.

The famous German 42 centimetre gun, which has been reported as a modern invention, appears to have been described in the German magazine Prometheus in the year 1893. The article at the time gave the weight of the gun and the velocity and effect of the shots, and this information was extensively quoted in scientific magazines issued during the same years.

"I wouldn't o' had no trouble wif de constable nor nobody," said Mr. Arastus Pinkley, "if it hadn't been for woman's love."

"What law dress got to do with it?" asked the jailer.

"My woman folks warn't satisfied to eat de mos' of de chicken. Dey had to put de feathers in deir hats an' parade 'em as circumstantial evidence."—Washington Star.

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism Scott's Emulsion is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very oil-food that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Release Interior Substitutes.

Gurkhas Paralyze Enemy

Fury of Attack by Former, With Highlanders, Has Pitiable Effect on the Germans

It is a tradition of the Indian army that Highlanders and Gurkhas work together. Here is a description of a charge by the Highlanders, which, in spite of the unimpeachable heroism, might have failed but for the timely intervention of the terrible kukris of Gurkhas. The Highland regiment was sent forward to carry a line of hostile trenches, but their heroic charge was checked by a murderous fire and barbed wire entanglement on which they stumbled. Between the gaps in their ranks slipped the Gurkhas. They insinuated themselves like cats between and under the barbed wire. Their kukris on their left hand disappeared in the enemy's trenches then across a terrible medley of cries, the harsh battle of the attackers, and the groan or scream of the attacked, as the terrible knife went home. In the tumult of carnage the commands of German officers who sought to rally their men were lost. In the mud and slime of the trenches a terrible struggle, hand to hand and body to body, was proceeding. The end came quickly. In a mad frenzy of fear the Germans broke and ran, throwing their rifles from them and blundering into their own wire entanglements. Such prisoners as were taken bore in their eyes a nameless terror. For hours after they were brought into the British lines they trembled constantly. There was hardly need to guard them. The terror of that charge deprived them of the power of volition, and almost of the power of motion.

For an Imperial Parliament

Speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Henry Ellis of Western Australia, urged the establishment of a truly imperial parliament for the administration of foreign, naval and financial policies.

The United Kingdom would in this probably have the fundamental voice of at least three to one, and the Dominions would send representative experts in higher political matters on a proportionate basis.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Extensive Aid to Western Farmers

The Ottawa Evening Citizen states that the aid which the government is extending to the western farmers who last summer lost their crops is much more extensive than at first reported. In place of \$1,000,000, it is almost \$2,000,000. The exact expenditures proposed up to date on seed grain for the afflicted farmers is \$1,800,000. This will enable them to put in heavy crops over the greatly increased acreage proposed next year.

What kind of dogs are the dogs of war?

St. Bernhardt, I guess.

Reggy says he has great will power. All donkeys have.

A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an angry mood.

"You told me the horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in this country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me," he denounced.

"I didn't lie. It was in plowing matches he took sax prizes," calmly replied Sandy.

"I'll be hanged if that plumber hasn't charged me carfare for his men."

"Well, they might have come in taxis."

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," a physician writes.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food."

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life."

"I know that if all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true."

"I have recommended and still recommend Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful."

"As a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Forbids Singing 'Tipperary'

United States Secretary Calls it a Breach of Neutrality

Commenting on the action of Lieut. Commander Evans, backed up by Jos. Daniels, secretary of the navy, in forbidding the singing of "Tipperary" in the United States navy, the New York World says, editorially: "Secretary Daniels agrees with Lieut. Commander Daniels that it is a violation of neutrality for the men in the navy to sing 'Tipperary.' We had never suspected that American neutrality was such a delicate and easily dislocated institution, but we are bound to take the secretary's word for it, especially when his civilian judgment is sustained by the expert opinion of a Lieut. Commander."

"This means, presumably, that the marriage band must hereafter cease to give aid and comfort to the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance by playing the Blue Danube Waltz. We take it that 'America' will pass into the category of forbidden music also, because its tune is not only the tune of 'God Save the King,' but 'Hail Der Im Siegerkranz,' making it a double violation of neutrality."

"We regret also to report that certain goodly but neutral church folk persist in singing a hymn, the music of which is the music of 'Gott erhalte Franz Den Kaiser,' as well as of 'Deutschland über alles.' This must be stopped, lest it prove a temptation to naval chaplains."

Dedicated as he is to noble deeds, we are sure that Secretary Daniels will do his full duty in quelling both neutral and contraband music in the sea service of the United States, nor can we believe that it will prove a difficult task.

"Why should a navy that has Joseph Daniels for a secretary want to sing?"

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

Canadian Drug Makers Face Serious Problem

Montreal.—In an interview with the Manager of Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., which for twenty years has been making this preparation in Canada, he stated that in consequence of the war, prices of their raw material had increased beyond the point which any layman would figure possible. One of the important ingredients of this remedy costs three hundred per cent. more than it did three or four months ago. That somewhat similar conditions exist all along the line is vivid proof how even Canadian made products are affected through the necessary importations of raw material.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. as well as most of the reputable drug makers in Canada, is maintaining its regular standard of prices, in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of raw material.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A Weak Bank

Will, said she, I am afraid my bank is in a bad way.

How foolish, Mabel! It's one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Whatever got that idea into your head?

Well, it's very strange, replied Mabel, unconvinced. They've just returned a check of mine for \$40 marked "No Funds."

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attendant it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

British Sailors Left to Drown

Numerous British sailors who perished off the Chilean coast when the German fleet sank the cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth might have been saved, had the Germans made any effort to rescue them.

This is admitted by the Germans themselves, according to a sworn statement made by the captain of the French barque Valentine, which was captured and sunk off the Juan Fernandez islands. The captain and members of the Valentine's crew were held prisoners on one of the German warships for ten days.

In his sworn statement the captain asserted that the Germans said they might have saved numerous British warships swimming in the water, but they deliberately let them drown. The crew of the Valentine was shamefully treated, he swore, for refusing to aid in the transshipment of coal from the barque to the warships. The Germans, he said, robbed the Valentine of everything before sinking her.

If Tormented With Corns

Save yourself pain, worry and distress by using the never failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Excisor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

Interest in Mixed Farming

The increased interest in mixed farming throughout the province of Alberta has added ten per cent. to the quantity of live stock in that province, the value of which is now estimated at \$110,000,000. The value of farm products for 1914 has been estimated by that provincial government at \$657,000,000. Fall wheat in Alberta has made satisfactory progress, according to C.P.R. reports, and the recent heavy fall of snow will protect it from frost.

Russia Stops Wood Shipments

The Russian government has placed an embargo on all kinds of lumber to prevent its exportation. Walnut lumber, including Circassian walnut, much prized by American furniture makers, is specifically mentioned.

The Allies will do it if they can.

What!

Why, sit on the Ottoman.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate catenae membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Bilem, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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Congregational Meeting

The annual Congregational meeting was held on Monday evening last in the Masonic Hall, when there was a moderate attendance.

Dr. J. T. Ferguson, Superintendent of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church was present. The Rev. D. K. Allan occupied the chair, and after the meeting had been opened, he referred to his work during the past year. During that time he had been ordained to the parish, and he felt that this had brought him into closer relation with the people of the district.

There were reports of the Church, Sunday School, Ladies Aid and Mutual Improvement Society which were given.

The Church report, given by Mr. Irving, secretary, showed that subscriptions had reached \$523.20; loose collections, \$198.65; missions, 80c, from the Ladies Aid, \$60, and from the Mutual Improvement Society, \$20. The expenditures were \$926.65, and the bills yet payable amounted to \$253.36, leaving a debt of \$220.13, against which there were outstanding subscriptions to the amount of \$71.65.

The Sunday School report, read by Mr. J. A. Gardner, showed that the school was in a satisfactory condition. There were four classes with a total membership of 65, and an average attendance of 48. The total receipts had amounted to \$104.50, and after all expenses had been paid there was a balance in hand of \$2.65.

Mention was made of the splendid work that had been done in Vulcan among the Chinamen, who had been so ably instructed by interested persons.

Mr. H. F. Richardson spoke along the lines of the work of the Sunday School and pointed out that the great need was teachers, remarks that were added to by Dr. Ferguson.

The report of the Ladies Aid was read by Mrs. D. K. Allan. The report showed a membership of 24, and 12 meetings were held during the past year. The receipts had been \$454.35, with expenditures of \$428.25, \$60 of which had been given to the Church funds, and \$331.00 to the Manse fund, leaving a balance of \$26 in hand.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark spoke of the great help that the managers had received from the Ladies Aid, and on behalf of the managers, he thanked Mrs. Allan. The Mutual Improvement Society's report was short, showing that \$31.78 had been received. Of this \$20 had been handed to the Church. Other expenditures had amounted to \$8, and the balance on hand was \$3.78.

A third elder was thought advisable, and it was moved and seconded that the session be empowered to take the necessary steps.

Dr. Ferguson dwelt upon the necessity of having the Church accounts audited annually, and it was resolved that auditors should be appointed.

The report by Mr. England, of the Bible Class, was interesting as showing how much progress had been made during the latter end of the year in a direction which would fill a great want in the community.

The new managers, in place of Messrs. H. F. Richardson, W. F. Jennejohn and P. H. Irving, who retired, are Messrs. H. W. Reeves, W. F. Jennejohn and F. A. Elves.

At the close of the business part of the meeting, Dr. Ferguson made a short address, chiefly directed on the requirements of and from the Church during the coming year. He spoke of the great influence that the war was exercising on the minds of the people, and how able she could be in the guidance of opinion and character.

After the meeting the members of the Ladies Aid served light refreshments.

The Presbytery and the War

Dr. J. T. Ferguson, Superintendent of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, when visiting Vulcan last week, stated that he has communicated with Her Majesty Queen Mary, informing her that the Presbytery of High River meeting, held on November 17th last, had offered special prayer on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had then gone to the front, and assuring Her Majesty of the devotion of the people of the churches.

On Christmas Eve Dr. Ferguson received from Buckingham Palace an expression of the Queen's deep

appreciation of the kind thoughtfulness of those who had remembered her son in their prayers.

Dr. Ferguson also said that the invitation of King George to observe Sunday, January 3rd as a day of humble intercession had been very widely and heartily responded to. The Presbyterian Church was feeling the stress of the times in the effort to keep the work growing at home and abroad, and at certain points where debt has been undertaken, there was embarrassment. But all that could be done to promote economy with efficiency was being done, and there was a very remarkable interest in religious matters. This was particularly to be observed in connection with the discussion of religious and moral questions related to the war, regarding which people were inclined to listen with close attention to those who were capable of in any way guiding their thoughts. The visits which Rev. S. A. S. Grant, General Superintendent, and Rev. Dr. Herridge, Moderator of the General Assembly, had been making to the churches of the west had been productive of much good.

Weeds in Seed Grain

In the spring of 1913 officers of the Seed Branch took samples, representing as accurately as possible the average seed used in the districts visited, from over 2000 farmers throughout Canada. 978 samples of oats were analysed at the Ottawa Seed Laboratory and 547 of these, or 56 per cent, contained an average of 76 noxious weed seeds per pound, the highest number being 4,888 in the pound. 860 or 88% of the samples contained an average of 239 of other weed seeds, the highest number being 6,954 per pound. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported an average of 6,400 noxious and 20,800 other seeds of weed seeds would be sown on each acre of land in oats. Barley and wheat showed similar results. Some of these weed seeds are difficult to clean out, but most of them can be separated by a fanning mill properly equipped and well operated.

Boy Sees Dying Mother

The Chronicle, London, Eng., says Lord Kitchener is so generally credited with an iron character devoid of sentiment in matters affecting his great purpose that the following story of his thoughtfulness is of special interest:

A Sunderland woman with five sons in the army lay dying. Her one desire was to see her boys again. Four of the sons serving in England reached home in 24 hours, their expenses being paid by the authorities. The fifth son, however, was at the front and there seemed little chance of the old woman's wish being fulfilled. A Salvation Army officer wired to the war office, and back came a reply over Lord Kitchener's signature saying that if the man could be found he would be sent home. Afterward there came a wire to say that the man was on his way home. And eventually he landed in time to see his mother. The authorities paid his expenses, gave him a seven days' furlough and ration money.



Typhoid Fever

One of the more recent discoveries of modern medicine is the control of the spread of typhoid or enteric fever by means of a vaccine.

How important this preventive measure is may be judged by the fact that in the Boer War, before antityphoid vaccination was placed on a satisfactory basis, more men were incapacitated by fever than by wounds; and by the fact that a few years ago 15,000 vaccinated troops were mobilized by the United States Government on the Mexican border near a city where typhoid was prevalent and one only of his army was infected.

Enteric fever is caused by the typhoid bacillus, a small red-shaped vegetable organism which gains entrance to the body by the mouth, generally in infected milk or water. This germ multiplies in the blood very rapidly, so rapidly in fact that the numbers can double every half hour, and they are poisonous to the human system. The poison or toxin which they contain gives rise to all the symptoms which enable physicians to diagnose the condition as one due to this special microbe.

The cells of the body so attacked manufacture a substance to offset the toxin formed by the microscopic invaders and if conditions are favorable in a few weeks have produced a sufficient quantity to destroy the offending bacteria and thus allow the natural functions of the body to become normal again. If on the other hand the poison holds the upper hand long enough the patient is overwhelmed by the onslaught, the vital organs are impaired beyond any chance of recovery, and another preventable death is registered.

With antityphoid vaccination science has been able to greatly minimize the chances of infection. This is how the miracle is brought about. A virulent or deadly strain of typhoid germs are grown in the laboratory from the blood of a patient. The microbes are killed by heat and are then shaken up in a weak solution of ordinary salt and distilled water.

By means of special complicated methods trained laboratory workers are able to estimate the number of bacteria in the mixture. One thousand million microbes in fifteen drops of the preparation is the standard usually adopted and here one has a vaccine which when injected under the skin stimulates the tissues of the body to form the same substance that was produced to combat the attack of the living germs. Three such injections or inoculations at intervals, giving very little and sometimes no discomfort, protect the individual for years. Typhoid fever is then no longer a menace.

The Canadian troops training for service overseas are all being vaccinated and they can with confidence look forward to a campaign unhampred by typhoid epidemics such as have in previous wars been more demoralizing to the army than the bullets of the enemy.

Aldersyde Bridge Question

The residents of Aldersyde are not by any means asleep in the matter of the great bridge injustice which has been attempted to be perpetrated on them. Several meetings have been held by interested farmers in the neighborhood and arrangements made to make a systematic objection to the taking away of the Alley bridge.

Maps have been forwarded to the Department showing location of signers relative to the new bridge to the east of Aldersyde also showing location of land occupied by signers who would be affected by the removal of the Alley bridge. A petition with 80 signatures objecting to the removal of the Alley bridge has been forwarded also. The original signers of the petition for new bridge to the number of 40 have sent in another petition to the minister openly remonstrating against the clause in the petition, they are supposed to have signed, recommending and agreeing to the removal of the Alley bridge as soon as the new standard bridge is completed. These petitions have been accompanied by maps showing the location of the bridges, trails leading thereto, and location of signers relative to the respective bridges.

Hon. Mr. Stewart has promised to Geo. Hoadley, M.P.P., and to residents of Aldersyde that the work now being done will not be proceeded with to the point of making other arrangements impossible if they should be thought desirable after a thorough inquiry into the matter. On the recommendation of Mr. Hoadley this will take the form of a public meeting at Aldersyde to be held by the Minister himself as soon as possible at which all parties interested are invited to attend and give their views.

Certainly should the department decide to allow the removal of the Alley bridge it would work a great hardship and deal out the grossest kind of injustice to many residents and users of this bridge to the east and north of Aldersyde. A public hearing in this matter however may have the effect of rectifying it.—Okotoks Review.

Precedent Established

Judgment has been given in the case that will interest every person holding real estate in the province of Alberta. The judgment is against the C. P. R. and in favor of a farmer near Bassano named Ira W. Shoop, who sued the railway company for monies paid by him in connection with a certain purchase of land. Shoop did not make all the payments and the company seized the land.

Shoop then sued for the payments he had made on it and won his suit.

According to the statement of claim Mr. Shoop, on August 7, 1909, agreed to purchase a quarter-section of land from the C. P. R. for the sum of \$1,600. A cash payment of \$160 was to be paid according to the agreement, and the balance was to be paid in nine yearly payments. Shoop paid the company \$640, but failed to meet the other payments when due. On July 9, 1912, the C. P. R., by notice, rescinded the contract with Shoop and re-entered into possession of the land. Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Harvey for the plaintiff for the amounts paid in the contracts with interest at 5 per cent from the date of payment and costs. News Telegram.

On Trial For Theft

One of the most interesting cases of cattle stealing yet handled by the R.N.W.M.P. in Calgary, is now being tried at the barracks on Fourth street west. James McKeague and Dennis Donovan are both charged with stealing six head of cattle from the Horstman Ranch, located near the city of Calgary, and in the court room the bones of the stolen animals are being placed together as evidence.

According to the evidence, the heads, bones, and legs of a number of cattle were found hidden in sacks under a straw stack some distance from the city. The mounted police were notified and a number of them went out to investigate.

They worked on the case for four or five days and suspicious fell on McKeague and Donovan. Donovan was living with McKeague.

After a search of the McKeague premises the police found heads, legs and bones of cattle in the pig pen where they had been thrown several months before. They collected these and placed them together and found that they were from six head of cattle. One of these skeletons was placed together, Thursday morning in the barracks court room at the request of the defense. The parts fitted into one another exactly.

The police also found that part of the beef had been sold at Dawson and other places. McKeague is said to have sold beef but claims that he sold it for Donovan.

Both McKeague and Donovan have been sent up for trial. Superintendent Fitz-Horrigan is on the bench.

Shortage of Ammunition

During the past week the Allies have come into possession of a short manual of instructions issued to German gunners. The manual was found in a house near the Aisne which had been in the occupation of German officers, and it is of considerable interest. It runs, in part, as follows:

"New instructions with regard to the working of artillery necessary, (1). Because the lessons of war do not agree with the teaching given in time of peace; (2). Because even the maximum production of German factories will not be able to supply our army indefinitely with ammunition;

"Principles: Never fire unless the mark is worth while. Use projectiles appropriate for the result to be attained. Keep batteries silent at night as observation is then impossible."

Following this there are a series of instructions dwelling on the necessity of concentrated fire and direct observation, the sum total of which advice is a warning against the waste of ammunition. Gunners are specially cautioned not to employ what the French call arrosage, that is, a sustained rain of shells over a given area in order to annihilate any troops within and to prevent the passage of others.

In regard to the co-operation between infantry and artillery, the manual proceeds:

"As soon as the infantry advances fractions of the artillery ought to be at a maximum before the assault. Strong positions, such as defended villages, etc. are ready to be attacked after one hour or two."

The words, 'waste of ammunition' occur frequently throughout the manual, and it is clear that this was the underlying thought in the minds of the German staff who ordered it to be drafted. All through the early parts of the war to the termination of the heavy fighting in the north, which ended

GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL AND RACES

Vulcan, Friday, Jan. 15th

Commencing at 7 p.m.

Ice Skating Rink

Following Prizes Will Be Given For Different Events

- No. 1. Best Lady and Gent Skater in Costume, Watch Chain by M. H. Kahler, Hand Bag by Irving's Ltd.
- No. 2. Best Lady Costume, \$5.00 in Gold, by Imperial Hotel.
- No. 3. Best Lady Costume (Comic), Pair Invictus Shoes by H. W. Reeves.
- No. 4. Best Men's Costume, Suit Case by Elves Bros.
- No. 5. Best Men's Costume (Comic), Sweater Coat by A. G. Spooner.
- No. 6. Best Children's Costume, Brownie Camera, by D. C. Jones.
- No. 7. Best Lady Skater in Costume, Six Community Tea Spoons in Case, by Arthur Mitchell & Co.
- No. 8. Potato Race, Pipe by Jang Ling.
- No. 9. Barrel Race, Alarm Clock by Lindsay & Co.
- No. 10. Boys Race, Half Mile, Fountain Pen by Flood & Whicher.
- No. 11. Men's Race, One Mile, Jack Knife, by Wolfe & Pettman.
- No. 12. Ladies Race, Handicap, Half Mile, \$2 Cash R. E. Dodds.
- No. 13. Best Gentleman Skater in Costume, Cuff Links and Tie Pin by Thomas Baird.

Prizes on Exhibition at the Vulcan Drug Store

ADMISSION 25c.

Lunch by The Ladies Institute In Aid of The Red Cross Fund

THE VULCAN LIVRY

AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

Curling Schedule For January

Rink	January	Rink	Winners and Scores
Pentland	2	Spooner	
ebo	4	Wolfe	
Reeves	5	Hall	
Pentland	6	Lebow	
Reeves	7	Spooner	
Wolfe	8	Hall	
Pentland	9	Reeves	
Spooner	11	Wolfe	
Lebow	12	Hall	
Lebow	13	Reeves	
Hall	14	Spooner	
Pentland	15	Wolfe	
Pentland	16	Hall	
Lebow	18	Spooner	
Reeves	19	Wolfe	

some four weeks ago, the German artillery had been remarkable for its activity.

U. S. Horses Failure

Buying of American horses in the southwest for the British army has been ordered discontinued. Major H. Scougal, retired, who is at El Paso, Texas as purchasing agent for the British government, has been instructed to buy no more American horses. The order came from Gen. Sir F. W. Benson, head of the British remount commission at Montreal, Canada.

Tests have shown it is claimed, that American horses cannot stand the European climate, and that hundreds have died. The British army will look to Australia to supply cavalry horses hereafter.

Thousands of horses have been bought in the southwest for service in the war.

Hon. Geo.-H. Perley and Hon. Clifford Sifton have had knight-hood conferred upon them. It is now Sir George H. Perley and Sir Clifford Sifton, and both are well worthy of the honor.